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IZVESTIYA VERSION OF PRESS CONFERENCE ON INF

PM150917 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Reducing Nuclear Arms in Europe; Press Conference in Moscow"]

[Text] On 14 September in Moscow the USSR Foreign Ministry and USSR Defense Ministry held a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists devoted to problems of nuclear arms limitation in Europe.

At the press conference G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister, made a statement:

A new round of Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe started, as is known, in Geneva on September 6.

This is not just another round. In his recent replies to the newspaper PRAVDA's questions, Yuriy Andropov described it as decisive. It is decisive in the sense that the course of the round will determine whether there will be an accord which would prevent a new, very dangerous twist to the nuclear arms race in Europe, and not only in Europe.

The answer to the question of whether or not there will be such an accord depends on the United States and NATO on the whole, on whether the United States will, at last, adopt a serious, business-like position at the talks, or its position will remain just as unconstructive, deliberately designed to thwart the talks.

Yuriy Andropov, in his interview with the newspaper PRAVDA, showed in a brief, general and simultaneously vivid manner the Soviet Union's consistently constructive and flexible approach to achieving a mutually acceptable accord at the talks. The essence of this approach is in the following.

The USSR remains prepared for a truly zero option when Europe would be rid completely of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical.

The USSR is also ready for a less radical, but just as far-reaching option, under which both sides would renounce the deployment in Europe of any new medium-range nuclear systems, and would cut to one-third such systems which they already possess.

In both cases, naturally, the matter should concern all types of systems -- missiles and aircraft carrying medium-range missiles.

After the reductions offered by the Soviet Union, the two sides -- the Soviet Union and NATO -- would retain an equal number both of delivery vehicles, that is, missiles and aircraft, and warheads on them.

Only those who do not wish an accord altogether can reject such proposals which are based on the principle of equality and equal security.

Can one reckon in earnest, without losing the sense of reality, to say nothing of such notion as justice, that the Soviet Union will agree to "zero American style" which would mean in practice zero missiles for the Soviet Union and zero reductions in nuclear arms for NATO?

It is just as unrealistic to think that the Soviet Union will agree to America's so-called "interim" proposal, according to which the USSR was, on the one hand, to reduce its arsenal of medium-range nuclear systems (and not only in the European part, but also in the East, which is outside the framework) and, on the other, to bless the basing in Europe of a certain number of new American missiles in addition to the British and French missiles and U.S. own forward-based nuclear systems already stationed there. In other words, speaking figuratively, the Soviet Union, in this case as well, would get "minus", whereas NATO would get "plus".

And if the American delegation came to Geneva with the same baggage this time, that is, if the U.S. position remains unchanged, this will mean only one thing -- the present U.S. Administration does not even think of looking for a mutually acceptable accord. All it thinks about is how to speed up the deployment in Europe of Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and long-range cruise missiles.

Full responsibility for the developments which would lead towards a higher, rather than lower, level of nuclear confrontation and a related increase in the war menace, will rest, naturally, on the United States and on those of its allies inside and outside NATO which act at one with it.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. F. Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, who addressed the press conference, dwelt on the military aspect of the USSR and U.S. positions at the Geneva talks on nuclear arms in Europe.

The position of the Soviet Union on nuclear armaments in Europe, if materialized, will result, without infringing anyone's interests, in their major quantitative reduction. We propose that both sides -- the USSR and the NATO bloc as a whole -- maintain a certain number of missiles and aircraft of medium range at the lowest agreed level. At that, the Soviet Union will retain less medium-range missiles and warheads on these (please pay attention to that, and I repeat -- less) than in 1976 when we had no new missiles, called SS-20's in the West. What can be unacceptable in this proposal for the United States and the NATO bloc on the whole?

Far-reaching is our initiative, which was set forth by Yuriy Andropov in answers to questions by the newspaper PRAVDA -- on the USSR's readiness, provided non-deployment of American missiles, to liquidate its medium-range missiles, including SS-20 missiles which are subject to reduction in the European part of the country. This proposal largely facilitates attainment of a mutually-acceptable accord.

Submitting our proposals, we proceed from the fact that there is approximate equality in Europe in medium-range delivery vehicles (missiles and planes). NATO now has almost 1.5 to one superiority in nuclear ammunition of that type.

It must be noted that NATO countries have 857 medium-range nuclear delivery vehicles in the area: F-111 and F-4 U.S. delivery aircraft in the FRG and Great Britain, nuclear delivery aircraft (A-6 and A-7) on board aircraft carriers off the coasts of Europe -- over 650 units altogether. Britain has 64 "Polaris A-3TK" missiles, France has 98 missiles and 44 "Mirage-4" bombers.

Altogether NATO has 162 sea-and-land-based missiles and about 700 medium-range delivery aircraft. Their range (from 1,000 to 4,500 kilometres) enables them to reach targets on the USSR territory up to the Urals.

This NATO grouping is opposed by the USSR's SS-20 missiles, SS-4 missiles and medium-range bombers. Their total number at present is 938 units.

In the West they speak about the USSR's alleged overwhelming superiority in medium-range systems in Europe. They pretend that the NATO bloc has no medium-range systems in Europe. The United States refuses to take into account at the negotiations American forward-based systems and nuclear armaments of Britain and France.

The question is on what systems they keep in full readiness more than 3,000 American, British and French nuclear warheads that can hit targets on the territory of the Soviet Union and its allies.

And in these conditions they propose that the Soviet Union should liquidate all its medium-range missiles (in the West and the East), and declare that otherwise the United States would deploy in Europe Pershing-2 and cruise missiles of long range. This is the peremptory demand of unilateral disarmament of the USSR.

Replacing the "zero option" with the "interim proposal" the U.S. Administration did not change its stand and actually put forward the demand of deployment of new American missiles in Europe. But their deployment would mean the buildup of medium-range nuclear systems in Europe, liquidation of the existing equilibrium.

Thus, the sides adhere at the talks to positions different in principle. According to the American position, one side -- the Soviet Union -- should disarm itself, while the other -- the United States and NATO partners -- should, on the contrary, arm themselves.

It is impossible to come to agreement on this basis.

The Soviet position ensures a mutually acceptable solution. The Soviet Union does not seek advantage for itself by a single missile, plane or nuclear warhead.

But if the things go as far as the actual deployment of American missiles in Europe, the USSR and its allies will, naturally, adopt appropriate counter-measures to maintain the balance of forces both on the European and global scale. This would not be our choice. But none should doubt the Soviet Union's determination, as Yuriy Andropov declared, to do so.

Then G. M. Korniyenko and S. F. Akhromeyev answered correspondents' questions.

Question: What is the military significance of the USSR's readiness to dismantle its cut-back missiles in Europe, which was stated in the interview given by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov to PRAVDA? And what in general in this case does the term dismantle mean?

Answer: The adoption of our proposal would lead to a sharp reduction in the number of medium-range missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union as a result of which both sides would have them in equal quantities. We are also proposing a reduction in the number of medium-range aircraft on the continent belonging to NATO countries. Thus parity in forces and medium-range weapons would be maintained but at a significantly lower level.

As for the term dismantle, it means the dismantling of both launch installations and missiles as combat units. The specific sequence of the dismantling of the cut-back missiles would be implemented in accordance with procedures that could be worked out during talks.

It goes without saying that the corresponding installations and equipment being created by the United States in Europe in preparation for the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles would also have to be subject to dismantling or destruction.

Question: Why does the USSR insist so much on the nuclear arms of Britain and France being taken into account? Indeed, the West asserts that their scale is insignificant.

Answer: That is not true. In the overall NATO balance the systems of Britain and France now make up one-fourth of the nuclear potential. That is over 200 carriers, including 162 missiles on which are deployed over 400 nuclear warheads. They are all targeted on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The reason for the stubborn reluctance of the Reagan administration to change its approach to including the total number of nuclear missiles of Britain and France is clear to us. By removing these weapons from the scope of the talks the NATO bloc reckons primarily on gaining military advantages. The entire stance of the United States at the talks is virtually built on this.

If these missiles are taken into account at the talks then nothing will remain of either the zero option or of the U.S. interim solution or of any thesis about the USSR's missile monopoly.

The U.S. aim is evidently to protract the talks and deploy its missiles in West Europe while citing the intractability of the Soviet Union.

Question: The West asserts that until 1983 the USSR had not raised the issue of taking into consideration British and French nuclear weapons on the NATO side and talked only of U.S. nuclear systems in Europe. Is that so?

Answer: Nothing can be farther from the truth than assertions such as that. From the very start of the talks on nuclear weapons in Europe in October 1980 the Soviet side immediately raised precisely and clearly the question of taking into consideration British and French nuclear weapons. As soon as the talks were reopened under the Reagan administration in November 1981, the Soviet side naturally confirmed its position on this score. This is our position and it has been repeatedly set out by us both publicly and in talks, including talks with those who made the statements which the correspondent evidently had in mind. One might remind those who made these statements also of the fact that not so long ago, in August 1981, the FRG Government press department published a document that says in black and white: British and French sea-based ballistic missiles should be included in medium-range nuclear weapons, since they are not covered by the Salt II agreement. You cannot put it clearer than that, as they say.

And so, as you can see, it is not our position that has changed but the position of those who follow the same unrealistic line of the United States.

Question: Having stated its readiness to reduce the number of its medium-range missiles, including the SS-20's, does not the USSR thereby admit that at present it has the advantage in these systems in Europe?

Answer: No. No such advantage exists.

With the approximately equal correlation of forces for medium-range nuclear weapons systems the sides have at the present time different sublevels of missiles and delivery aircraft. NATO has 162 missiles and about 700 delivery aircraft. The USSR indeed has more missiles, but then it has 1.5 times fewer delivery aircraft than NATO has.

In stating our readiness to equalize the number of our missiles with the number of missiles of Britain and France, we at the same time insist on a levelling of the forces of the sides' delivery aircraft. So, the Soviet Union has no superiority in medium-range nuclear weapons systems as a whole, and we are not seeking any such advantages.

Question: Is the USSR ready to examine the possibility of an agreement being reached that would permit the deployment in Europe of American missiles, but in a smaller number than planned?

Answer: The USSR entered upon these talks with the United States in order to reach an understanding on a reduction in nuclear armaments in Europe, and in no way on a build-up of them. And it would be frivolous, to say the least, to hope that we would agree to bless the deployment of any number of new American missiles in Europe.

Question: The USSR has repeatedly spoken of retaliatory measures in the event of the deployment of American long-range Pershing II's and cruise missiles in Europe. What does this mean specifically?

Answer: It means retaliatory measures against an increase in the nuclear threat, which such a deployment of American missiles would create for our country and its allies. The deployment of the Pershing-II's and cruise missiles would violate both the existing military balance in Europe and the strategic parity between the United States and the USSR. By deploying missiles on our threshhold the United States is bringing the nuclear threat close, right up to the Soviet Union. This compels us to take retaliatory measures. The USSR, as Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stated, will take timely and effective retaliatory measures, bearing in mind both the territory of those countries where the new American missiles will be situated and the territory of the United States itself.

We are obliged to do this by concern for the security of the Soviet people and their friends. What are these measures in response? The moratorium on the deployment of medium-range systems in the European zone will be lifted, as was declared by the Soviet Government. By agreement with our allies, additional systems will be deployed with the aim of creating the necessary counterbalance to the growing power to NATO nuclear weapons in Europe in connection with the deployment of American missiles. Appropriate response measures will also be taken with regard to the territory of the United States itself. The USSR would not want to implement these response measures. Therefore, we call on the United States to refrain from attempts to violate the existing parity.

Question: If the United States deploys its missiles in Europe, where and when will the Soviet missiles be deployed? And what is meant in general by response measures with regard to the territory of the United States?

Answer: We shall not talk about this in more detail as yet. These measures come under what is defined as the concept of a military secret.

Question: How would the Soviet Union feel about a proposal to combine the talks on medium-range nuclear weapons with the talks on strategic weapons?

Answer: At present the situation at both sets of talks looks as if the United States does not want to reach agreement either on medium-range weapons or on strategic weapons. So what is the point, one asks, in combining these talks?

[Question]: Some people in the West are still asserting that as the time approaches for starting to deploy American missiles, the USSR will embark on concessions of principle, which will permit agreement to be reached in Geneva. What is the purpose of these statements?

Answer: The purpose of these and similar statements is quite clear: to mislead the peoples of the West European countries, to take the heat from the antimissile movement in those countries. Yes, the Soviet Union has done and is doing everything in its power to find solutions at the talks, to reach mutually acceptable agreement that would avert the latest spiral of the nuclear arms race, and thereby would be of great service to all peoples. For the sake of this noble aim the USSR has been manifesting a constructive and flexible approach to the talks throughout. But as was stressed by Comrade Andropov, our flexibility has limits. They are dictated by the interests of the security of the Soviet state and its allies.

And so, those who would put their trust in the fact that the USSR, so to speak, will, 5 minutes before midnight, start to surrender its principled position and consent to the deployment of a certain number of new American missiles in Europe and consent not to count the British and French nuclear systems, will be bitterly disappointed. This will not happen either 5 minutes or 1 minute before midnight, or after midnight.

The participants in the press conference also replied to other questions from the correspondents.

U.S., USSR INF DELEGATIONS HOLD PLENARY SESSION

LD151118 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Geneva September 15 TASS -- A plenary session of the Soviet and U.S. delegations at the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe was held here today.

FRENCH, UK MISSILES NO INF 'BARGAINING CHIP'

LD151730 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 15 Sep 83

["What They in Washington Are Disappointed About?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS -- TASS military commentator Vladimir Bogachev writes: The Western press has of late been publishing "sensational" reports clearly floated by the White House, which allege that the Soviet Union is prepared not to count the British and French nuclear armaments as part of the overall balance of forces at Geneva negotiations. These reports are not, of course, true.

But when carrying out this latest act of propaganda subversion, representatives of the NATO countries have begun to feel so much at home in the role that they have now started to demonstrate their disappointment over the revealed untenability of their own concoction.

For the Soviet Union, and Soviet leaders have emphasised this on more than one occasion, the demand that the nuclear weapons of Britain and France should be included in the count on the side of NATO is not a "bargaining chip", but an objective need prompted by the security interests of the USSR and its allies. It is clear even to those without the specialist knowledge that the British and French nuclear armaments are not intended for launches "in all azimuths", as this is claimed by some NATO figures, they are zeroed in on socialist countries.

Already, the nuclear systems of Britain and France make up a quarter of NATO's total nuclear capability in Europe. Moreover, France is going to increase the number of warheads on its submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBM's) from 80 to 592, or by nearly seven and a half times, and to double their range. The French Pluton ground-based tactical missiles will be replaced with Gades missiles, which will be able to reach targets in the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia from sites in France.

Britain plans to replace the Polaris SLBM's on its subs with U.S. Trident 2 missiles, which are, in unanimous expert opinion, first-strike weapons. Each of the 64 missiles will carry from eight to 14 independently targettable warheads.

Even if agreement is reached on "ceilings" on the nuclear armaments of the USSR and the United States, the refusal to take the nuclear weapons of Britain and France into account as part of the overall balance of forces between the two alliances will provide a loophole for substantially upsetting the military equilibrium to the advantage of NATO.

The Soviet Union is not at all proposing cuts in the nuclear arsenals of Britain and France. It is simply insisting that these weapons should be taken into account in determining the corresponding balance of forces between the two sides.

The research service of U.S. Congress said openly in a recent report that the Soviet Union might fall victim to an unequal correlation of forces, under which the British and French allies of the United States would be able, without any limitations, to build up their nuclear armaments, in some cases with U.S. help. If numerical parity really represented an important principle of U.S. arms control policy, it could be said that the Soviet proposal fully tallied with that principle, the report said.

The latest fabrication about a purported change in the Soviet Union's position as regards the counting of the nuclear weapons of Britain and France is further evidence that Washington is directing its efforts by no means to attain mutually acceptable accords in Geneva. The United States' aim clearly is to procrastinate the talks and, pleading the Soviet Union's intractability, to deploy its Pershings and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

DEPLOYMENT OF CRUISE MISSILES ALONE REJECTED

LD151759 Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes: NATO leaders are seeking to deploy U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe at any cost. It is with this aim in mind that they have sent another touchstone to feel out the Soviet side's position at Geneva negotiations on limiting medium-range nuclear systems in Europe. According to a report of the ABC Television network, it is believed in Western diplomatic circles that the deployment of only U.S. cruise missiles, and not Pershing-IIs, would offer better chances of success at the talks in Geneva. In this case, in the opinion of these diplomatic circles, the Soviet Union would agree to such an option.

But it is clear to everyone that this option, too, is the same old, although slightly modified, interim proposal. It, too, provides for the U.S. buildup of its medium-range nuclear systems in Europe, while obliging the USSR to cut the number of its missiles considerably.

On its part, the Soviet Union proposes that either all medium-range nuclear weapons, as well as tactical, should be removed from Europe altogether or the sides should pledge not to deploy any new medium-range nuclear systems in Europe, while reducing the numbers of their similar systems already on station there to about one-third.

This represents the essential difference between the two strategic conceptions: the Soviet Union favours nuclear arms reductions in Europe, while the United States and its NATO allies want a nuclear buildup under the cover of so-called rearmament. The success of genuine disarmament is possible only on the lines of equality and equal security of the sides, and the Soviet proposals make this crystal clear. After the Soviet-proposed reductions of medium-range nuclear systems in Europe, the USSR and NATO would have left there equal numbers of both delivery vehicles, that is missiles and aircraft, and warheads on them.

Naturally, the Soviet Union can agree neither to the U.S. "zero option", which spells out a situation where the USSR will have to eliminate all its medium-range missiles, while the United States, Britain and France will retain their current nuclear capabilities, nor to the so-called "interim proposal", under which the USSR will have to reduce its missiles, and not only in the country's European part but also in the East, while the United States will site a certain number of its missiles, be it Pershings or cruise missiles, in Western Europe, in addition to the nuclear capability it has already amassed.

There is at present rough parity between NATO and the Soviet Union as regards medium-range nuclear systems, and any progress from this point of departure to genuine reductions of these armaments can only be down the ladder -- for both sides. The options proposed by Washington are an attempt to gain advantage over the USSR. The Soviet side will, naturally, never agree to this.

'REJOINDER' ON USIA BROCHURE ON INF TALKS

LD130908 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA in a signed rejoinder entitled "Points for ...Discussion" comments on a brochure on medium-range nuclear forces and U.S. arms control policy, published by the United States Information Agency (USIA). "It is high time," PRAVDA writes, "that Washington finally changed its obstructionist stand at the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe and showed interest in the search for a mutually acceptable honest accord. Alas, as confirmed once again by the brochure, even the most powerful telescope fails to detect any signs of the U.S. Administration's flexibility.

"The deployment in Western Europe of weapons of nuclear aggression -- Pershing 2 and cruise missiles -- targeted at the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is depicted as some innocent 'modernisation'. What the Pentagonites want, it is claimed, is to keep abreast of fashion and scientific and technical progress. The British and French nuclear forces are once again proclaimed 'independent', although there are no signs of Britain and France ever leaving NATO, and, of course, (what news) the 'zero option' is publicised in an earnest way. This is the same option which proposes the scrapping of all Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe in exchange for zero reductions for NATO.

"The brochure ignores concrete Soviet proposals, including the latest one -- the readiness to scrap a considerable number of Soviet medium-range missiles, reducing them to the level possessed by Britain and France, if the United States agrees to a mutually acceptable accord, including renunciation of the nuclear missile deployments in Europe. USIA treads in the White House's footsteps in portraying them as 'rhetorical and propagandist.'

"Well, it would be wrong to say that there is nothing new in the brochure put out by the U.S. propaganda department. What is new is the subtitle: Points for Discussion.

"Indeed, these are points for discussions which cover up the course towards the deployment in Europe by the year's end of new American missiles, preparations for which are in full swing. These are not the points for earnest, fair negotiations."

'AGGRESSION' AGAINST NICARAGUA DISCUSSED AT UN

LD132356 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] New York September 13 TASS -- The United Nations Security Council, called on the request of Nicaragua, today began to review the situation caused by a fresh escalation of aggression against that country by counter-revolutionary bands of Somozistas and mercenaries trained and funded by the U.S. Administration.

Nicaragua was compelled to turn to the Security Council to draw the attention of the international community to new dangerous aggressive acts to which it has been exposed of late, said Victor Hugo Tinoco, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Nicaragua and its representative on the Security Council. He placed the responsibility for those barbaric acts on the U.S. Government. He said that war was the basis of the Reagan administration's policy toward Nicaragua and Central America. He emphasised that the U.S. Government does not want either peace or dialogue, and is blindly trying to suppress the striving of the nations of the region for freedom and national independence.

UN INFORMATION MEETING OPENS IN INNSBRUCK

LD142229 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Vienna September 14 TASS -- An international meeting on the questions of the new international information order began today in Innsbruc. It was organised under a decision of the U.N. and UNESCO with the assistance of the Austrian Government, and is being held as a "round table" discussion. The meeting is attended by about 50 specialists from over 30 countries and by observers from a number of the international organisations.

The participants will examine the scientific and legal foundations of the new international information order, and discuss ways to expand assistance to the developing countries in this sphere.

Speaking at the opening of the meeting, U.N. Under-Secretary General Yashushi Akashi stressed the importance of establishing the new international information order as well as the need to liquidate the dependence of the young states of Asia, Africa and Latin America on the major capitalist states in the field of information.

CONFERENCE ON SEABED NUCLEAR DEPLOYMENT OPENS

LD131301 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Geneva September 12 TASS -- The second conference on the examination of the effect of the treaty on the non-deployment of the nuclear weapons and other types of mass destruction weapons on sea bed, ocean floor and the subsoil thereof opened here today in the Palace of Nations.

Participants in the conference are to analyse the effect of the treaty which was put into force in 1972. As is known, it was one of the tangible accomplishments of international cooperation together with other international agreements in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament worked out in the 70's thanks to detente.

The first conference on the examination of the treaty was held in 1977. Since that time the number of states signatories to the treaty has increased from 62 to 74, which shows great international and legal importance of this document.

U.S. BOYCOTT OF ENERGY FORUM SHOWS 'DIKTAT'

LD141807 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 14 TASS -- The United States comes out against the international community each time when, in its opinion, the self-centred interests of the USA or its closest allies are "infringed upon". As the U.S. Secretary of Energy Donald Hodel said, the USA will boycott the 12th Congress of the World Energy Conference due to open on September 18. The Reagan administration spokesman linked this step with the lawful decision of the sovereign country organising the forum to bar Israel from participating in the work of the congress.

Washington, which on the international scene openly supports Israel, which has elevated international terrorism to the rank of state policy, also resorts to different punitive measures against other states and international organisations refusing to do the bidding of the U.S. Administration. Thus at the 1982 conference of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) in the Kenyan capital the U.S. representative presented a brazen ultimatum, saying that the USA would leave the ITU and stop paying contributions to it if Israel were expelled from the organization.

In the same 1982 the U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz threatened U.S. withdrawal of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) an overwhelming majority of whose members indignant over the bloodbath loosed by the Israeli military in Beirut demanded that Israel be expelled from the organisation. Soon after, the USA announced that it stopped payments to that organisation.

And finally, Washington demonstrated a truly imperial score for the international community at the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly, when the administration's representatives said that should Israel be expelled from the U.N., the United States would not participate in its work, and threatened financial sanctions.

The U.S. decision to boycott the 12th congress of the World Energy Conference in New Delhi is fresh proof that Washington still resorts to diktat and threats when its imperial ambitions or "vital interests" are involved.

ANGLICAN-ORTHODOX CHURCH MEETING OPENS IN ODESSA

LD142225 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Odessa September 14 TASS -- The Russian Orthodox Church has extended its hospitality to the participants in an international theological meeting of clergymen from Anglican and Orthodox churches, which opened in Odessa, a major scientific and cultural centre in the south of the USSR, today. Taking part in the meeting from the Anglican community of churches are representatives of Britain, the United States, Canada, Australia and other countries. Taking part in the meeting from the Orthodox churches are representatives of the Constantinople, Alexandrian, Antiochene, Jerusalem, Russian, Serbian, Romanian, Bulgarian, Cypriot, Greek, Polish and Finnish churches.

The meeting's program is devoted to the continued discussion of the theological problems of unity. It was pointed out during its opening that it is being held ten years since the start of the all-Anglican--all-Orthodox dialogue on doctrinal issues.

The message of Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and All Russia to the participants in the theological discussion, which was read out by Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk and Belorussia, chairman of the External Church Relations Department of the Moscow patriarch, stressed the successful development of relations between churches "since they are built on the evangelical principles of brotherhood and love".

The message expressed the hope that the participants in the meeting, "entering the second decade of the history of the dialogue, will successfully continue joint work and outline prospects of further cooperation along the path of bringing churches closer together".

Bishop Dr Henry Hill then read out a message from Archibishop Robert of Canterbury, which emphasised that the participants in the meeting were involved in the work of greatest importance as they were playing a reconciliating role which was so essential in a divided and disunited world.

The dialogue is going on both at plenary meetings and in special commissions. The meeting will last till the end of this week. Its participants will familiarize themselves with the life of the Assumption Convent and the Odessa Theological Seminary on its premises. They will also attend public worships at Odessa's Orthodox churches and see sights in this Soviet city on the Black Sea.

WEST USING KAL INCIDENT 'TO BLOCK' INF TALKS

LD151425 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The more the American authorities are whipping up the anti-Soviet outcry around the South Korean spy plane, which was sent into the USSR's air space, the more obvious are becoming the real aims pursued by the masterminds behind the provocation. It has been stressed in the Soviet Union from the very outset that it is not fortuitous that the "Boeing" operation was staged precisely now in the period when the question is resolved whether an end is put to the arms race, the threat of nuclear war is eliminated or this threat continues growing. It was pointed out that, to all appearances, the U.S. Administration, whose credo is "Peace on the basis of force", further intends to proceed along the path of building up tensions and sharpening confrontation with the USSR.

Now, two weeks later, this is also confirmed by Washington. Addressing a press conference and considering, apparently, that the man-in-the-street in the USA has been sufficiently "brainwashed" and intimidated by inventions of "Moscow's aggressiveness", President Reagan has bluntly declared that the so-called "incident" with the South Korean "Boeing" necessitates a further build-up of the military might of the USA and NATO. In other words, now that the Congress has started a discussion of problems linked with that country's military budget, the White House is speculating on the plane provocation and demanding new contributions to America's rearmament, on which the U.S. ruling circles are known to intend to spend more than one trillion and a half dollars within 5 years. This means a further total militarization of the USA, which carries an even heavier burden on U.S. economy and will turn into new burdens and upheavals for millions of American working people.

Observers are drawing attention also to the fact that both Washington and NATO nowadays no longer conceal their intention to use the "Boeing" provocation also to block talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, whose decisive round has opened in Geneva. This is seen from the statement of British Secretary of Defence Michael Heseltine, who is currently on a visit to the USA. Speaking in Washington Heseltine made a statement to the effect that according to NATO's calculations the "plane incident" will ensure "even greater support" in Western Europe for the plans to deploy on West European soil almost 600 American Pershing and cruise missiles targeted on the USSR. This is also the keynote of the statements by FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is zealously advocating the deployment in the FRG of American first-strike nuclear weapons although it is more than evident that this militaristic action is in direct conflict with West Germany's national interests.

In a word, the mask has been thrown off, and acting under the direction of President Reagan, the NATO "soloists" are one after another clearly demonstrating who and why needed the spy plane provocation and the anti-Soviet hysteria launched around it. This provocation plays only into the hand of the circles of the USA and NATO, which do not think of a quest for mutually acceptable agreements, but are pursuing a policy of aggravating tensions and of intensive material preparations for war.

REAGAN 'GUILTY' IN DEATH OF KAL PASSENGERS

LD151648 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 15 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Japanese newspaper YOMIURI has carried a report about the incursion of the South Korean aircraft into the USSR's airspace. It points out that the U.S. RC-135 reconnaisance planes which patrol 24 hours a day close to strategically important areas are equipped with means of communication with both military and civilian aircraft, as well as with maritime ships and ground stations. Over to writer Vitaliy Kobysh:

Hello, comrades. Victory has a hundred fathers, but defeat is always an orphan. Just over 20 years ago this Napoleonic aphorism was repeated by U.S. President John Kennedy. And he repeated it not without bitterness. At that time Washington [word indistinct] had been plunged into shame connected with the downfall of the invasion of the mercenaries into Cuban territory in the region of Playa Hiron, which was organized by the CIA.

I will not begin to compare that disgrace of the Washington authorities with that of today, which is connected with the downfall of the reconnaissance, purely military operation involving the South Korean aircraft, as well as the downfall of the raving propaganda campaign that was unleashed after the flight of the reconnaissance plane was stopped. In Washington, and particularly in the White House, they are now starting to wipe away the traces of this provocation. At the same time, it has been documentarily proved that both the reconnaissance act itself, which took the form of a crime, and the subsequent large-scale anti-Soviet campaign, were planned in the most painstaking manner, well in advance, using all services, from intelligence to propagandistic.

This downfall of Washington's and its defeat, are no orphans. The direct authors of the deed, the immediate culprits of what occurred are well known. Of course, the CIA and the other U.S. sepcial services played a part here. But if we are talking about who should take the main responsibility for what happened, then maybe we should go higher.

Let us recall a statement by Reagan which was improbable in its cynicism: Nobody will ever know how the data which, an it later transpired, put it into the USSR's airspace for the fulfillment of a mission of espionage, was fed into the aircraft's computer. This statement is irrefutable proof that he, Reagan, knew, and could not fail to know, of the plans of the American special services, and therefore, is guilty of the death of the passengers of the aircraft. Mr President is wrong when he says that no one will ever know. He got it wrong somehow. It may have been that no one will ever know the details of how they killed the aforementioned John Kennedy, an American president, or Martin Luther King, leader of the humble and abused black citizens of America.

In this instance everything is perfectly clear. They already knew about everything. The corresponding data, the probable means of the death of the passengers, was fed into the computer of the South Korean aircraft on the instructions of those who gave the instructions to fire from heavy-caliber guns from American ships on the peaceful citizens of Lebanon, who are stirring up a fratricidal war in Chad, organizing the bombing of the civil airport in the Nicaraguan capital of Managua and perpetrating genocide in El Salvador.

All this is the work of Washington's leaders. Or if one wants to put it more precisely, the White House and its present boss. The world will never forget and will not forgive this, as it did not forget and did not forgive the murder of millions of people in Indochina.

'NEW FACTS EXPOSE' U.S. ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN

LD152249 Moscow TASS in English 2212 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS -- More and more new facts expose Washington which is continuing a vitriolic anti-Soviet campaign around the provocation involving a South Korean spy-plane which violated Soviet airspace. In an attempt to level charges against the Soviet Union, Ronald Reagan and other U.S. officials claimed, in particular, that Soviet pilots "did not even try" to establish contact with the South Korean plane to warn it that it had intruded into Soviet airspace. As "proof" of this claim, the White House even distributed a "recording" of the Soviet pilot's conversation with air defense ground control.

The U.S. ASSOCIATED PRESS Agency asked two American Russian-language experts to review the transcript of the radio transmissions. And so, both experts declared that the White House erroneously interpreted the transcript. In fact, it follows from the transcript that the crew of the Soviet interceptor plane did make an attempt to establish communication with the intruder plane, but no response came.

As noted during the press conference in Moscow on September 9, the attempts to establish contact with the South Korean Boeing using general call signal at the fixed international distress frequency of 121.5 megahertz were also made by ground control. But they were unsuccessful.

If one adds to what has been said the recent admission by Washington of the fact that the Soviet plane, in an attempt to force the intruder plane to land on an airfield, warned it by four salvoes of warning shots using tracer shells, which was initially rejected by the White House, it will become obvious that the false version of the events, construed in the United States and aimed to smear the USSR, is falling apart like a house of cards.

U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR HARM WESTERN RIVALS

PM151348 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Sep 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS political observer V. Serov commentary: "What is Concealed Behind the 'Sanctions'"]

[Text] In fanning a hysterial anti-Soviet ballyhoo with President Reagan's active participation, Washington is trying to use this, on the one hand, to divert attention from the failure of its provocation in the Far East. On the other hand, it is trying to use this ballyhoo to destroy normal relations between East and West -- to the detriment not only of the Soviet Union but also of its own partners, who for the United States are also trade and economic rivals.

There have been similar situations on several occasions in the past. Let us recall the "economic war" against the USSR and the other socialist countries in connection with the building of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline, in which Washington tried to involve its NATO allies and Japan. The American "sanctions" suffered a fiasco. The gas pipeline has been built. And U.S. firms lost more than $1 billion from the break in economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, without counting the multi-billion losses from deals which never took place. Japanese firms which obediently followed Washington, suffered even greater losses of $4 billion.

Many of the West European U.S. allies realized in time the aims of this cunning policy, which contradicted their interests, for they are linked to an incomparably greater degree than the United States, with the market of the USSR and the other CEMA countries.

Other Washington actions aimed at undermining the allies' economic positions, followed the curtailing of trade with the socialist countries. These included the artificial inflation of American interest rates and restrictions on a number of U.S. imports from other Western countries. On this basis, the U.S. Administration wanted to restore its affairs in the economic sphere, which was experiencing a sort of dystrophy as a result of the arms race. Reagan was not able to achieve this goal. Instead he managed to inflict damage on his partners' economices, whose currency rates were devalued several times against the dollar and their capital directed over the ocean.

Now, in fueling anti-Soviet hysteria, the White House incumbent is trying to involve his allies in new "sanctions" -- directed this time against Aeroflot. Here, too, Washington is pursuing selfish aims. Let us recall that U.S. air transport companies, which long since stopped flights to the Soviet Union on the administration's orders, are suffering economic losses as a result of this. Why not -- it was decided in the U.S. capital -- inflict the same damage on West European companies?

In the heat of anti-Sovietism a number of Western airlines have obediently followed Washington and canceled flights by their aircraft to the USSR for various lengths of time -- from 2 weeks to 2 months. However, by no means everybody in the West has swallowed the bait of the sham "champions of humanism" on the banks of the Potomac. Many people realize that the aim of the Washington "sanctions" is first, to inflict material damage on rival Western airlines and second, to obstruct personal links and human contacts between East and West. For it is perfectly obvious that guaranteeing flights by civilian aircraft over USSR territory, which Washington is allegedly concerned about, has nothing to do with the measures we take regarding spy planes which audaciously invade Soviet airspace, as was the case with the South Korean aircraft.

A number of Western countries, particularly France, realize that the new variety of Reaganite "sanctions" primarily damages their economic interests and that this policy is aimed at stifling U.S. competitors. The sooner others realize this too, the better.

SOVIET SIDE OF KAL STORY 'UNKNOWN' TO AMERICANS

LD160230 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Vladimir Pozner commentary]

[Text] The Moscow news conference concerning the South Korean flight KAL 007 was a week ago on Friday 9 September. It was then and there that the head of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff, Marshal Niloay Ogarkov, gave a detailed account of the entire affair. The news conference was covered by all three of the major U.S. networks, as well as by the wire services and such newspapers as THE NEW YORK TIMES, THE WASHINGTON POST and THE LOS ANGELES TIMES.

I do not know in fact, what kind of reports were filed by all of these and other American media sources in Moscow, but I already know that most of what Marshal Ogarkov said, most of the points he brought up, that is, in short the Soviet side of the story, remains unknown to most Americans.

What are some of the key points that have not been presented? Number one: The KAL 007 departed from its normal course almost immediately after taking off from Anchorage and this could not have been missed by the local air traffic people.

That the KAL 007 remained off course for close to 2 and 1/2 hours, something that could not go unnoticed by the check points over which the plane was supposed to fly; they would have relayed the data back to the main traffic control bases. The fact that the plane did not make contact with these check points at any time should have set off a series of alarms. It did not.

Number three: The KAL 007 penetrated Soviet airspace to a depth of 500 kilometers. Considering the kind of navigation equipment a 747 has, such straying is virtually impossible, if not deliberate, or if the plane is not malfunctioning. The latter can be ruled out because there were no messages from the plane (?on that matter) nor were there any attempts on the part of the U.S. tracking stations to inform the plane concerning its position and it was being tracked.

Number four: At no time did the plane acknowledge the warnings it received from Soviet ground stations and from Soviet interceptors patently refusing to make contact.

There are more points, but look at those four. Anyone with an open mind would agree that they are very serious. They show that the Soviet view of what happened is anything but groundless and yet these points have not been brought home to the American audience.

Today we are witnessing a kind of night on Bald [as heard] Mountain in America -- and I hope Mussorgsky will excuse me. A devil's brew has been whipped up to be deeply dragged from, so as to create a nationwide anti-Soviet madness. The brew is for one and all, from congressmen to just plain ordinary people. As differing from LSD, I would call this new drug ASH -- Anti-Soviet Hysteria. Those who are selling it hope that it will lead perhaps to a total breakdown of Soviet-American relations in all fields, that it will simplify President Reagan's task of an all-out military build-up, more American involvement in Latin America, no progress at the Geneva talks. And the brew works best on inflamed and uninformed minds.

However, as after all sprees there comes the morning after the night before and in this case a lot of people are going to feel very sick. For there is no feeling quite as sickening as that created by the knowledge that you have been duped by those you trusted.

UK CIVIL AVIATION STATEMENT ON KAL PLANE REBUFFED

LD160204 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On its "Newsnight" program the BBC reported on Wednesday that the Civil Aviation Authority [CAA] believes that on the South Korean plane, which intruded into Soviet airspace, a lighting switch was in the wrong position. According to the CAA, this is the twentieth version of why the intruder plane had not responded to the signals from the Soviet air defense service, and flew with its [word indistinct] navigation lights off.

Numerous theories are offered in such cases and the idea is to conceal the truth. The more so that the Civil Aviation Authority has been investigating the incident in close cooperation with American experts.

It is a fact that the Boeing 747 was piloted by a South Korean Air Force colonel who had shortly before flown the president of South Korea. Could such an ace pilot, along with the rest of his crew, make such a major error? I could put many other questions over the CAA statement. Why did the jumbo jet, which, to believe the CAA, was in an emergency over the city of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, change its course to avoid an area of Soviet anti-aircraft defense facilities? The maneuver was done strictly to role [as heard], as if the plane was on a military exercise.

How would one account for the fact that the Boeing repeatedly transmitted radio signals on a frequency that is usually used for transmitting intelligence data? And, finally, was it really accidental that an American spy plane, RC-135, found itself near the South Korean Boeing? All these questions are left unanswered.

TASS THANKS FRANCE FOR NOT JOINING AIR BOYCOTT

LD151902 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Two weeks after the drama of the South Korean Boeing the Soviet press agency TASS has congratulated France. TASS thanks the French Government for not joining in the boycott of flights to the USSR.

Indeed, despite the decision made by French pilots, Air France has maintained its daily links with the Soviet Union. Thus, apart from Austria, France is the only Western country not to have put the Soviet Union in quarantine. This merits some explanations.

First, it must be said that Air France is solely responsible for the decision to maintain or cancel its flights to the Soviet Union, and the boycott decided upon by the main pilots union is naturally subject to the conditions applying to any strike.

Naturally there is also the question of interstate relations. France is one of the few countries to have signed a bilateral agreement with the Soviet Union on air traffic, which it does not want to renounce at this point. Thus, barring some other incident, Aeroflot planes are not subject to any ban at French airports. In fact Paris is very jealous of the strict sector of foreign policy and agreements concluded with states, which are never subject to other special measures which may be decided elsewhere.

For example, it is known that at the recent EEC conference in Athens, where reprisals were envisaged, France tended to be in favor and the whole process was blocked by a Greek veto which threw out a community decision that strongly favored.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT CONDEMNS GREEK STANCE ON KAL

LD152147 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1835 GMT 15 Sep 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] A television report from Strasbourg: A session of the so-called European Parliament was held here today. Its participants adopted an extraordinary resolution, as REUTER reports, condemning the stance of Greece, which, as is known, refused to support the provocative anti-Soviet action of certain West European countries in connection with the incident in the Far East.

This resolution was obviously inspired in certain NATO capitals, particularly in Bonn and London, and this resolution brings no honor to the European parliamentarians.

MILITARY AIMS 'CENTRAL' TO REAGAN ASIA TRIP

LD140039 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] President Reagan's forthcoming tour of several countries of the Far East and Southeast Asia is receiving extensive comment in the regional press and public circles. More from our observer Viktor Valentinov:

The list of countries that the President is going to visit in October-November alone tells a lot. Japan is assuming upon herself more and more of the obligations of the guardian of the imperialist interests of the United States in Asia; her territory is overstocked with nuclear arms. More than 40,000 American soldiers are stationed in South Korea, which has become an American outpost in Asia. Washington makes no secret of the fact that in Tokyo and Seoul, the President will be discussing the consolidation of military contacts linking the two countries with the United States. Under Washington's plans, Mr Reagan's visit to Jakarta should be associated with the United States' exclusively peaceful approach to contacts with the ASEAN countries. Yet, when Thailand and the Philippines were finally added as legs in the President's coming tour, the meaning of that association was lost, for of the five ASEAN countries, these two have military treaties with the United States. Two American bases -- a Naval and an Air Force one, one of the biggest in the region -- are situated on the Philippines. Besides, the United States is now trying to regain its military bases in Thailand, which it had to leave following the failure of the aggression in Indochina.

Significantly, the United States still considers as acting the Manila Pact of 1954, which had been serving for 25 years as the legal basis for the aggressive SEATO bloc. One can understand the reaction of the public and the leaders of Indonesia to the news about the changes in President Reagan's tour. As a result, Indonesia has found herself in the center of American diplomatic efforts aimed at fortifying the United States military influence in Southeast Asia. Its leaders have been given to understand that they view President Reagan's visit to Jakarta in isolation from other legs of his tour and from the American policy in relations to ASEAN as a whole.

Apparently, from this angle one should look at Indonesia's refusal to arrange in Jakarta a meeting between the ASEAN heads of states and President Reagan. Explaining the motives of this refusal, the newspaper SINAR HARAPAN of Jakarta wrote that no danger should appear that ASEAN as a whole may be added to the list of American allies. In general, the Indonesian public shows anxiety over possible consequences of the American President's visit, since the military aspect figures prominently in American relations with Asian countries.

The Indoensian newspaper BERITA BUANA warns in this connection that the military theme will be the leading one during Reagan's visit, for it is his favorite theme. This opinion is not far from being true. To draw Indonesia into the American aggressive strategy in Asia is, in the opinion of the President, a link in a chain of efforts aimed at turning ASEAN into a stronghold of the American crusade against communism. But to draw ASEAN in the American global strategy means to put the interests of each of its members in jeopardy, to worsen the situation in Southeast Asia and in the world at large.

One may recall at this point the role that the United States assigned for decades to Southeast Asian countries in its Asian members: Let the use of their territories for American military bases. SEATO served as the United States support in its Indochina aggression, and Thailand and the Philippines were compelled under Washington's pressure to send their troops to South Vietnam.

American hirelings in Asia failed to perform the task assigned upon them, and the entire reckless military plan of the United States suffered a setback in the spring of 1975 under the (?strife) of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. At the end of that year, President Ford proclaimed a new Pacific doctrine. Though diplomatic language was used to formulate its provisions, it left no doubt, however, as to Washington's intentions to use Asia once again as an armed force by leaning on the military alliance with Japan and South Korea and on the so-called friendly relations with ASEAN. Reagan completed the framing of this doctrine by announcing a total crusade against world communism, allying with anyone in this crusade. Those who will refuse to join it will be drawn in by any possible means.

Had the Jakarta authorities known in advance about Reagan's planned visit to Thailand and the Philippines, they would have probably rejected the President's visit altogether, but they were simply deceived. Without her own knowledge, Indonesia has been put on the list of the countries which Washington plans to make its major stake on in its policy in the Far East and Southeast Asia.

While American diplomats are maneuvering, far-reaching strategic plans are being prepared at American military headquarters. Washington is looking for suitable bases for its nuclear submarines and aircraft carriers. (?Places) of a possible deployment of American nuclear missiles are being marked on Southeast Asian maps. The United States is seeking to penetrate the region at whatever cost, to turn it into its military stronghold and its people into its nuclear hostages. This is the central aim of the political show in which Reagan will soon become the main character and the scene of which will be laid in Southeast Asia.

U.S. PURSUIT OF MILITARY SUPERIORITY 'FUTILE'

PM131053 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Sep 83 First Edition p 3

[Colonel M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "Washington Relies on Strength"]

[Excerpts] Speaking on radio and television the other day, U.S. President R. Reagan pathetically exclaimed: Washington will conduct a policy of "peace through strength," peace through fear. These words of the White House chief are an expression of the militarist creed of the U.S. ruling circles, of those ultrareactionary, militarist forces which determine and direct the policy of the capitalist world's leading power.

Incidentally, to be precise, the following point should be made as regards the President's creed. The United States not only will conduct a policy of strength; it is already doing so.

Washington is beginning more and more frequently to use force to realize its hegemonic designs. This is manifested particularly plainly now in the Near East, on the long-suffering Lebanese soil. Having deployed its Marines there a year ago under the guise of the Multinational Force to defend the Lebanese people, the United States has now started "defending" the Marines themselves. They are already engaged in large-scale combat operations affecting increasing numbers of the country's peaceful inhabitants. The Marines are firing away, U.S. ships are shelling the coast, and combat helicopters and aircraft are attacking from the air.

Across the ocean people long ago stopped saying that the U.S. troops have been sent to the Near East "on a temporary basis." Our mission in Lebanon has not been accomplished, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger stated in an interview for the CBS Television Company, and the U.S. Marines "must strengthen their defensive positions" in Beirut. The upshot is that there will again be sorrow and tears, more casualties, more destruction. This is what the U.S. President's "peace through strength" creed looks like in reality.

And not in the Near East alone -- also in Central America. The Pentagon chief has only just completed a tour of that region with the aim -- according to the press -- of "personally inspecting U.S. troops" stationed there. At a meeting with journalists he made it clear that the U.S. Administration intends to further expand its military intervention in the affairs of Central American countries and peoples. As if it were not enough that North American "advisers" are taking part in the bloodthirsty Salvadoran regime's punitive operations against the patriots, U.S. aircraft carriers and other warships are plying the Nicaraguan coast while U.S. Air Force planes, including B-52 strategic bombers, are overflying the territory of Central America.

Matters have reached the point of U.S. Navy ships intercepting a Nicaraguan merchant ship -- the Nicarao -- in the Atlantic, forcing it to alter course, and shadowing it for several days. On returning home, the ship's captain related at a press conference how aircraft from the U.S. aircraft carrier Coral Sea had repeatedly buzzed his ship, while one of the frigates shadowing the Nicarao brazenly demanded details about its destination and cargo.

U.S. power pressure is evident also in many other parts of the earth, for instance in Africa, where Washington is playing the part of organizer of and participant in the military intervention in Chad. The U.S. Administration's militarist course is seriously complicating the international situation. The development of world events is particularly affected by continual actions aimed at worsening Soviet-American relations.

These actions also include the flagrant violation of the Soviet Union's state border by the aircraft which in the early hours of 1 September intruded on the USSR's airspace over the Kamchatka Peninsula and then proceeded to fly over the Sea of Okhotsk and Sakhalin Island for 2 hours. As the Soviet Government statement stresses, this is a matter of a deliberate, preplanned action in a strategically important region of the Soviet Union. And its organizers must have been aware of how it might all end.

Anti-Sovietism has always featured prominently in the U.S. ruling circles' policy. But the world has probably never before seen such excesses, such an unbridled and cynical sabbath of the advocates of anti-Sovietism as at present. Furthermore, it is perfectly obvious that, by fueling tension and anti-Soviet hysteria, Washington would like to sidestep the solution of major international problems which affect the fate of peoples. Even now, when the question is to be decided whether the arms race will be halted, whether the threat of nuclear war will be removed, or whether it will increase, the U.S. Administration is determined to follow the path of further exacerbation of confrontation with the Soviet Union.

There is only one explanation for Washington's blocking of the talks with the USSR on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms and on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe: the U.S. intention to continue its course toward a massive buildup of nuclear arms. The same applies also to the U.S. Administration's refusal to hold talks with the Soviet Union with a view to concluding a treaty on a universal and complete ban on nuclear arms tests. This is borne out by the content of a letter sent to the U.S. Congress by the Arms Control and Diarmament Agency. As the letter admits, such a treaty would prevent the United States from "solving important problems" connected with the development of new types of weapons. Nuclear weapons tests," the document points out, are needed in particular "to maintain the combat readiness of these arms, for their modernization, and for the assessment of their effect in use."

The extent of the transatlantic militarists' schemes concerning such "use" is cynically illustrated by the NATIONAL DEFENSE journal, which is the organ of an association of U.S. hawks and military-industrial corporations. An article published in the journal and headed "The Alternative Strategy For the Eighties" discusses in all earnestness a plan for waging a limited nuclear war against the USSR in the Far East with the aim of detaching East Siberia from the Soviet Union.

And so, "limited" nuclear war in Europe, including a Pershing and cruise missile strike against targets in the European part of the USSR, "limited" nuclear war in the Far East, again including nuclear strikes against the Soviet Union -- this is what is behind the White House objective of "peace through strength."

However, no matter how much people in Washington rely on strength, it is high time they realised that the pursuit of military superiority is quite illusory and that attempts to dictate "rules of conduct" to the Soviet Union are quite futile. In the Soviet Union people know and correctly appraise the imperialists' policy and their attitude to socialist countries, and they will never forget the tragedy for the peoples to which the policy of "appeasement" toward aggressors has led. "Bearing this in mind," Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, pointed out, "we are obliged to take steps and respond to the increasing nuclear threat. We have to respond in a way which ensures that the self-preservation instinct prevails in a potential aggressor over his intention to unleash aggression against us."

The Soviet Union is prepared to do everything to safeguard the people's security. This is most convincingly borne out by the USSR's peace proposals, above all the Soviet initiatives summed up by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his talk with the U.S. senators and in his replies to the questions put forward by the PRAVDA newspaper. The Soviet Union is countering the policy of confrontation, arms race, and preparations for nuclear war with the Leninist policy of peace and cooperation among all peoples.

NAVY SEEN AS MAIN TOOL OF 'AMERICAN DIKTAT'

LD152330 Moscow TASS in English 2208 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS -- "In modern American foreign policy, as practice shows, traditional diplomatic ways of settling problems in international relations are replaced to an ever greater extent by military-diplomatic, or even simply military ways," Vice Admiral Kazimir Stalbo writes in NEDELYA weekly today.

The writer points out in his article "U.S. Policy and Aggression in the World Ocean" that "this gross breach of the forms of relations between sovereign states, established over centuries -- a product of the U.S. position of strength policy -- demands, of course, definite readiness of the U.S. Armed Forces and corresponding deployment of their groupings in various parts of the world. And since now the United States has proclaimed nearly the entire world a sphere of its interests, today, even in peacetime, there is hardly any region in the ocean where U.S. naval ships would not be ready for immediate combat."

"This is particularly true in respect to the 'zones of instability' which is, in the U.S. leaders' eyes, a situation which emerges in a country when its people attempt to discard American diktat. According to the White House, it is only armed forces which can help in this case, the Navy being the main tool, according to the Pentagon, as the most mobile and reliable force."

Girding for new world war, Vice Admiral Stalbo writes, the Americans are not only developing their Navy, but also its vast infrastructure, the backbone of which is made up by about 1,500 various bases in 32 countries, including several "unsinkable aircraft carriers", like Diego Garcia, Okinawa, and Sicily.

Out of the multitude of postulates in the post-war American naval doctrine, the writer singles out two: the theory of domination on the sea and the myth of the Soviet naval threat, assiduously spread in the United States.

"The term domination on the sea is nothing new," the article says. "Domination on the sea can be established, for example, in the region of operations, as it was in the Pacific during the Second World War. It is up to admirals to ensure such domination. However, when it spreads to the world ocean, and this is the core of the American concept, such 'domination on the sea' becomes a matter for politicians who regard it as a possibility to use all oceans and seas for military and economic purposes, irrespective of whether an opponent exerts counteraction, or it does not exist altotether in this part."

The modern American concept of naval domination, the writer points out, "leaves no doubts as to its anti-Soviet, reactionary and extremely aggressive essence. And if it is supplemented with a constantly spiralling race of naval armaments and ideological war, it constitutes an overt challenge to the cause of peace and detente, paves the way to war."

"Naturally, the Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent to such developments in the world and in the ocean theatres," the vice admiral writes. "We are compelled to adopt countermeasures directed at ensuring the security of countries of the socialist community. There is one way out -- the aggressor should be placed before the need to react to this very situation which it created in the world by its own efforts to build up all its armaments. We cannot allow our security and the security of our allies to be threatened. That is why the Soviet Union adopted necessary measures to restrain the arms race, but, encountering no understanding on the part of the United States and NATO, was compelled to resort to response measures. We have created a powerful ocean nuclear missile fleet capable of curbing aggressive designs and actions of the U.S. Navy and ensuring the country's defence from the ocean direction. The undivided domination of the Americans in the world ocean has been shattered. Their customary impunity, lack of control and freedom of action are now things of the past."

The Soviet Navy, the article says, "resolves in the world ocean tasks different from those of the American Navy: Our Navy does not threaten anyone. Aggressive designs are alien to it. But it is a powerful strategic factor of containing imperialism's aggression."

SUMMARY OF ALLEGED CIA WORLDWIDE 'SUBVERSION'

LD151139 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Anatoliy Doronin commentary]

[Text] We have already reported that yet another CIA act aimed against our country has been foiled. Lon David Augustenborg, vice consul at the U.S. Consulate General, and his wife were caught red-handed recently in the Leningrad area carrying out an act of espionage. This is the most recent but by no means the only act of illegal subversion carried out by the CIA, and not only in the Soviet Union but in other countries as well.

I ask commentator Anatoliy Doronin to tell us about the CIA and its aims:

As we have begun our talk about the CIA with the failure of the espionage act by the Augustenborgs, I want to say straight away that such actions by the CIA seriously complicate Soviet-U.S. relations. This is admitted by realistic thinkers in the United States. For example, Kennan, an eminent U.S. diplomat and former U.S. ambassador to the USSR, writes in one of his books that he himself was a witness to how the U.S. intelligence organs time and time again performed, or tried to perform, operations which not only directly subverted Soviet-U.S. diplomatic relations but also the very possibility of achieving better mutual understanding between the two governments.

However, the sphere of activity of the CIA is not limited to spying alone. What is more, spying is only a small part of it. According to Alen Dulles -- who was one of the creators of the CIA and for a long time headed it -- intelligence, that is espionage, accounts for no more than 10 percent of the entire activity of the CIA. The remaining 90 percent is secret subversive work. That means -- and here again I refer to an American, former Senator Church, who was head of a special Senate commission investigating the activity of the intelligence organs -- plots, murders, blackmail, bribery, spreading lies and other activities of a similar nature.

Comrades, you already know about many of these CIA activities; therefore I will mention only a few of what might be called the most flagrant. These are the 1953 plot which led to the overthrow of Mosaddeq, the prime minister of Iran; the 1954 coup d'etat in Guatemala; the organization of aggression against Cuba on the Playa Giron in 1961; the 1966 plot resulting in Nkrumah, the president of Ghana, being overthrown; the 1973 military-fascist putsch in Chile; participation in the 1975 overthrow of the labor government of Whitlam in Australia; and in the following year, the murder of Letelier, a former minister in the National Unity government of Chile.

According to the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, in the years 1961-76 the CIA carried out approximately 900 secret operations. How many there were in the next 7 years still remains a secret, but CIA participation in the death in 1981 in mysterious circumstances of Torrijos, former head of government in Panama, and in the organization of the attempt on the life of Kaunda, the Zambian president, is evident. To those one must add subversive activity against Poland; the undeclared war against Afghanistan; attempts to overthrow the government in Nicaragua; and the unceremonious interference by the CIA in Italian domestic affairs, which we have mentioned more than once.

The provocation involving the South Korean aircraft is also undoubtedly the doing of the Central Intelligence Agency, although one can also detect participation by other U.S. special services.

As you can see, the sphere of CIA activity is not limited to spying alone and is directed not only against the USSR and other socialist countries, but is what I would call comprehensive and global in nature.

How is this to be explained? If one tries to answer this question briefly, then what is evident is that the CIA is a tool in the hands of the ruling circles of the United States, set up precisely to safeguard by illegal means the implementation of U.S. foreign policy plans -- moreover, as THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote, in such a way as to ensure that the role of the U.S. Government is not evident and is not publicly recognized.

That is how things were in previous times. That is why the CIA was set up. But in recent years, since the Reagan administration came to power -- an administration which expresses the views and interests of the most reactionary forces in U.S. society -- the significance of the CIA has grown still further. It has a decisive role to play in the so-called crusade by Reagan against socialism, the struggle with the liberation movements in Latin America, Africa, and Asia, and against the antinuclear and antiwar movement in Western Europe and in America itself, and so forth.

One can say this: If in general the aim of the U.S. ruling circles is to turn back the world revolutionary process and to recarve and redivide the world according to the U.S. pattern so that U.S. capital can dominate it unimpeded, then the main instrument, or one of them, in achieving these imperialist aims must be the Central Intelligence Agency. It is a center for sabotage and spying, or, as Fidel Castro put it -- and he himself is the object of constant attention by the CIA -- the most criminal and dangerous organization which has ever existed.

'ANTI-SOVIET HYSTERIA' HAS INF, ARMS BILL GOALS

LD160536 Moscow TASS in English 0518 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS -- By whipping up a frenzied anti-Soviet hysteria, President Reagan is out to kill at least two birds with one stone: on the one hand, to provide an excuse for his administration's reluctance to ensure positive results at the Geneva talks with the USSR on the limitation of medium-range nuclear means in Europe, and on the other hand, to push through the Congress new Pentagon programmes signalling a new spiral of the arms race and aimed at securing military superiority for the United States. This is pointed out in PRAVDA by Vladimir Bolshakov, who exposes in his article the underlying reasons of the anti-Soviet provocation staged by the White House with the use of the South Korean plane.

The implementation of these plans is no simple matter for Reagan. His administration's insane militaristic ambitions met last month with growing and highly tangible resistance not only from the American public but also from the U.S. Congress.

The "hawks" on the Capitol Hill started trumpeting in advance victory in the battle for ensuring appropriations for the Pentagon in the hope, as one of them said, that anti-communist sentiments will prevail (in Congress) for several months. The provocation staged according to a Washington's scenario is designed to make Congress declare for a "tougher policy" against the USSR, at weakening opposition to MX missiles and helping towards defeating in Senate the resolution on a nuclear weapons freeze.

The provocation, the news analyst stresses, which was planned as a catalyst of the arms race, has, in the final analysis, turned into an alarm signal for the Americans, the West Europeans -- all nations. There is a growing understanding that the U.S. Administration is now trying to use the hostile action against the USSR for implementing its super-armament programmes. This is a crime against the cause of universal peace and security of all peoples of the world.

The double-pronged presidential provocation, as has already become obvious now, will help the administration to kill the desired "birds" in Congress, but will by no means add security either for Americans or for other peoples. Security can be ensured only through a quest for ways for international detente.

FURTHER ON KAPITSA'S MEETINGS WITH PRC OFFICIALS

Talks With Qian Quichen

LD151221 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1200 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 15 Sep (TASS) -- Wu Xueqian, member of the State Council, PRC minister of foreign affairs, had a meeting today with M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, who is on a visit here on the invitation of the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Meetings took place earlier with Qian Qichen, PRC vice-minister of foreign affairs.

A number of international problems and issues relating to Soviet-Chinese relations were discussed during the course of the meeting.

I.S. Shcherbakov, USSR ambassador in the PRC, participated in the meeting.

'New Channel Opened'

OW160306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0258 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Mikhail Kapitsa left here for home today at the end of week-long working visit to China.

Talking to reporters at the airport, Kapitsa said he exchanged views with Chinese officials on international issues and various aspects of Sino-Soviet relations.

Kapitsa declined to go into details but he said the talks proceeded in a "business-like" atmosphere.

The Soviet vice-minister said he has invited his Chinese counterpart, Vice-Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, to visit the Soviet Union and continue talks on international issues and bilateral relations. "So, putting it briefly," he said, "We have opened a new channel of contact, this time on international issues."

At this time, Vice-Minister Qian who was present to see Kapitsa off, said, "We must not forget there are still obstacles in the way of Sino-Soviet relations. These cannot be evaded."

SOVIET KOMSOMOL UNION GROUP VISITS DPRK

SK160444 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Interview by Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the international department of the CPSU Central Committee -- read by announcer]

[Text] At the invitation of the LSWYK Central Committee a Soviet youth delegation visited the DPRK sometime ago, led by Comrade Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. This station met the delegation leader and asked him to talk about this visit. Comrade Ulyanovskiy said:

[Begin Ulyanovskiy recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] The youths of the Soviet Union and the DPRK are linked together with the tradional ties of friendship and close cooperation. The Soviet All-Union Komsomol and the LSWYK have maintained regular contacts and exchanged delegations and work experiences. For example, the LSWYK delegation participated in a function commemorating the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union. While in our country in June this year, the LAWYK delegation grasped the experience developed by the Lenin Union of Komsomol in indoctrinating youths and students with communism.

While visiting the people's Korea on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the grand national holiday of the Korean people, we directly witnessed how the Korean people had gained great success in socialist construction. We also saw Soviet youth representatives sent to the DPRK by the Lenin Union of Komsomol working at new construction sites in the DPRK, shoulder to shoulder with Korean friends. Soviet youth technicians have participated in the construction of important facilities in the people's economic sector, such as the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant, the Kim Chaek Steel Mill, and the Uiju Horiculture Processing Plant. They are now successfully working at construction sites at industrial facilities in the people's Korea. At the same time, youth workers are engaged in the production of industrial equipment at scores of Soviet plants to fill orders from the DPRK on time with high quality. Thus, they have contributed through their labor to further solidifying friendship and working-level cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea. [end recording]

Comrade Ulyanovskiy said: Our delegation was accompanied by the Pyongyang actors' troupe [as heard]. This troupe performed in Pyongyang and Wonsan on seven occasions. Over 5,000 people watched this performance. We realized in Korea that people in the DPRK understood Soviet arts and that they liked the songs and dances of our people. Comrade Yi Yong-su, chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee, watched a performance. He met Soviet actors, highly appreciated their performance, noted success in artistic meetings between the delegations of the youth unions of the two countries, and hoped for more such meetings in the future. We are expecting a return visit to the Soviet Union by a Korean actors' troupe and an LSWYK delegation. This delegation will perform in Moscow and other Soviet cities. No doubt, in the Soviet Union the delegation members will meet kind and generous audiences who are interested in traditional and creative Korean arts.

While staying in the DPRK, we had many unforgettable meetings. Through these meetings, we made many new friends. We told them that, just as all the Soviet people do, all members of the Soviet All-Union Komsomol firmly support the righteous struggle of the Korean people to force the U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea and to achieve the fatherland's peaceful reunification based on the principle of democracy.

In conclusion, Comrade Ulyanovskiy said: On behalf of all members of our delegation, I extend thanks to the Korean friends for having warmly accorded hospitality to us. I wish them new, greater success in their endeavor to further develop their country.

REPORT ON EXPULSION OF U.S. DIPLOMATS FROM DRA

LD152024 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Kabul September 15 TASS -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan has told the BAKHTAR news agency that it invited a high-ranking official of the U.S. Embassy in Afghanistan and handed to him a note demanding the expelling of Turner Haig Jefferson, second secretary of the U.S. Embassy there, and Blackborne Robert Crinley, attache of the U.S. Embassy from the country.

The note emphasises that the mentioned persons are being expelled from the country for espionage and subversive activities against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. They should leave the country within 48 hours, BAKHTAR reports.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES INDIAN COMMERCE DELEGATION

PM150919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 13 September I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received a delegation of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry headed by Federation President (A.K. Dzheyn).

Some questions of the further development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and Indian were examined during the talks.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS CIA 'SUBVERSION' IN KABUL

PM151946 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS reports: "Paid Terrorists of the United States"]

[Text] Kabul, 15 Sep -- New proof of the U.S. Administration's hostile and provocative policy toward democratic Afghanistan was brought to light during an investigation into the case of former staff members of the U.S. Embassy in Kabul arrested some months ago by DRA security organs.

The arrested -- Afghan and Pakistani citizens -- admitted that leaflets containing slander against the people's system in the DRA which had been prepared by the CIA were printed on special apparatus in the U.S. Embassy and then passed on via CIA agents to gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaries for use in antigovernment propaganda among the population. Under the guise of "business trips" from Kabul to Delhi U.S. "diplomats" pay inspection visits to the ringleaders of bandit groupings in Pakistan, encouraging them in acts of bloody terror against civilians and in acts of subversion on Afghan soil.

It emerged during the investigation that Gul Mohammad, a driver, who had suddenly disappeared from the U.S. Embassy, turned up recently in one of the provinces at the head of a gang of cutthroats who were terrorizing the populace. The U.S. Embassy regularly pays out cash allowances to the criminal's family.

RYZHKOV, BAYBAKOV, TALYZIN END VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD141648 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, 14 Sep (TASS) -- The business visit to Bulgaria by N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who were here at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, ended today. They were received by T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria State Council. During a conversation, held in a warm, friendly atmosphere, questions of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria were considered.

GROMYKO, PROMYSLOV GREET SOFIA COUNTERPARTS

PM151047 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Greetings Telegram"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, have sent the following telegram to Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of Sofia Grad BCP Committee, and Comrade Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of Sofia Grad People's Council.

In connection with the 39th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria we convey to you and to Sofia's communists and all working people our greetings and best wishes on behalf of Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Moscow Gorispolkom.

During these years the Bulgarian people,under the leadership of their tested vanguard, the BCP, have scored great successes in developing the economy, science and culture and in building a developed socialist society.

Muscovites know well that a considerable contribution to these achievements has been made by the Sofia Grad party organization and all working people of the Bulgarian capital.

We note with deep satisfaction that the unbreakable friendship and all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the BCP, between our countries and their capitals, grow and expand year by year.

The forthcoming Sofia festival in Moscow will become a convincing manifestation of the fruitful development of friendly relations between the party and public organizations and the labor collectives of our capitals.

Dear comrades, we wish you, the inhabitants of Sofia, and all fraternal Bulgarian people further successes in the peaceful and constructive labor to implement the 12th BCP Congress decisions.

MOLDAVIAN SSR EXHIBITION OPENS IN WARSAW

PM151051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Own correspondent L. Toporkov dispatch: "Poland: Moldavian Melodies"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Fiery Moldavian melodies are to be heard in Warsaw's Marszalkowska Street at the House of Polish-Soviet Friendship, which has been decked out with the flags of the USSR, the Moldavian SSR, and Poland. Here an exhibition entitled "The Science, Technology, and Economy of the Moldavian SSR" has been opened.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, J. Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Coucil of Ministers, observed that the exhibition was yet another occasion for friends to meet who are united by close ties of many years' standing.

One corner of the exhibition which is enjoying particular success is the hospitable "kasamore," the main room of a Moldavian rural dwelling decorated in traditional style.

WARSAW PACT COMMANDER KULIKOV VISITS POLAND

For Polish media coverage and an AFP report on the visit to Poland of Marshal Viktor Kulikov, supreme commander of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, see the Polish section of the 15 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

NATO'S 'AUTUMN FORGE-83' TERMED 'PROVOCATIVE'

PM151122 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Sep 83 First Edition p 3

[Article by Subcommander V. Kuzar: "The Atlanticists Are Flexing Their

[Text] The Western press has reported that on 2 September the NATO leadership announced the start of the "Autumn Forge-83" fall military maneuvers. Since then the entire territory of West Europe from Nordkapp to Turkey and the North Atlantic waters have been turned for over 2 months into a gigantic military testing ground. Under the command of the NATO generals and admirals over 300,000 servicemen representing all branches of armed forces and categories of troops of the bloc countries rehearse "battles" in accordance with the scenarios of the new world war planned in the West.

The huge military-political demonstration organized by the U.S. and NATO political and military leadership is unfolding under conditions when the situation in the world is already heated through the fault of the imperialist reaction. In its desire to achieve world rule Washington is prepared to take the planet to the verge of nuclear catastrophe. "Let the enemy go to sleep in fear every night, afraid that the United States will unleash an atom bomb" -- this militarist credo of U.S. President R. Reagan has become the symbol of the present U.S. Administration's adventurist policy.

U.S.-headed aggressive imperialist circles intend above all, come what may, to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe and, as is well known, are already surreptitiously introducing their components. The Pentagon is rushing into space, and calls are being heard increasingly frequently from inside its walls: "Seize control of space," "Keep the whole world in fear." The administration is going halfway to meet them and is earmarking the necesaary funds. Now in one part of the world, now in another, reaction is fueling centers of tension and calling for a "crusade" against the socialist countries.

The mounting U.S. and NATO military expansion is confirmation of adherence to a strong-arm approach in international relations. As the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE bears out, "There is seldom a day when U.S. militarism [as published] has not been put into action somewhere in the world." Indeed, if we mark on the world map the locations of U.S. and NATO "war games," the area over which they were played in 1983 will cover a considerable part of that map. Let us recall large-scale exercises like "Global Shield," which covered half the world, "Team Spirit," in the Far East, "Adventure Express" in Turkey, "Bright Star" in the region of Egypt and the Horn of Africa, "Big Pine II" in Central America. And every exercise, irrespective of its scale and stated mission, has the purpose of verifying and specifying the plans for preparing, unleashing, and pursuing aggressive adventures.

Among the numerous militarist exercises, a central place is taken by the annual NATO "Autumn Forge" maneuvers. Held in the immediate vicinity of the borders of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries under conditions as close as possible to a real combat situation, they have a graphically expressed provocative nature. Here measures to train troops, naval forces, and administrative organs are held on such a scale that their transformation into wide-scale aggression is perfectly possible.

These maneuvers have always had this provocative character. Foreign observers note that during the present military games qualitatively new tasks will also be resolved. They are linked primarily with trying out the "Rogers concept" adopted by the NATO Military Planning Committee in December 1982. This "concept," named for its author, U.S. General B. Rogers, supreme commander, NATO allied forces, Europe, provides a preemptive strike "deep inside the enemy territory" and the maximum "destruction of enemy forces before the enemy has time to react."

The delivery of this strike is assigned to conventional means of armed struggle with super-accuracy and great power. At the same time, that in no way means that NATO is renouncing the possibility of a first nuclear strike. The same Gen Rogers stressed: "And if I am militating for nonnuclear forces capable of reducing our dependence on nuclear forces, in no way do I want to say that NATO should accept the principle of 'renouncing first use' of nuclear weapons or withdraw these weapons."

That this is the case is also borne out by another task which the NATO troops are resolving during their maneuvers. Considering the deployment of the U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe a fait accompli, the Pentagon and NATO strategists intend to rehearse the principles of their use under close-to-combat conditions. In their opinion, the backdrop of the fall "war games" is suited in the best possible way to these purposes. The West German magazine DER SPIEGEL notes that the NATO headquarters have already complied a list of the names of 2,685 of the most important targets in the Warsaw Pact countries in central and East Europe earmarked for priority destruction. They include primarily airfields, railroad junctions, bridges, control centers, ammunition stores, and others.

The Atlanticists are assigning one further task to the "Autumn Forge-83" maneuvers. This task, once again, is connected with the deployment of the U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe. The point is that the pitch of the antimissile movement and the widespread protest actions planned by its members for this fall are compelling the NATO countries' ruling circles to seek new ways and forms of combating the peace-loving forces. The Western press is suggesting that the maneuvers may also be used for this purpose. After all, for their duration it is possible to restrict the movement of protest action participants, to declare whole regions closed to mass demonstrations, or to ban their organization entirely, citing the need to observe "security measures."

Of the nearly 30 individual exercises making up the "Autumn Forge-83" maneuvers I should like to highlight a few in particular, proceeding from the importance given them by the NATO leadership. Enormous attention is being paid to the "Reforger" exercises (the name is an acronym formed from the first syllables of the English phrase "return of forces to Germany"). The exercises rehearse actions to build up U.S. forces in Europe. This year 17,000 servicemen are being airlifted to Europe. These exercises will be a unique continuation of the recent provocative Rapid Deployment Forces maneuvers "Bright Star-83." The U.S. military is thus accumulating these interventionist forces, preparing them for their next adventures, for "delivering lightning strikes" far beyond the United States.

On 4 September exercises under the codename "Ample Express" began within the framework of "Autumn Forge-83" and will continue through 2 October. Taking part are over 11,000 officers and men from eight NATO countries. The region in which they are being held -- Denmark -- was not chosen by accident. NATO circles do not conceal the fact that they view this country, which occupies an important strategic situation and is a link between the northern and central theaters of military operations, as a weak spot of theirs. This opinion is based on Denmark's critical attitude to some NATO problems, in particular the buildup of military budgets and the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe. By this militarist show on Danish soil the bloc leadership intends to fasten Denmark even more strongly to its plans and to neutralize anti-U.S. feelings in the country.

The exercises under the codename "Confident Enterprise" will be some of the largest exercises in the present series. Over 61,000 servicemen, 16,500 tanks and armored transport vehicles, and 600 helicopters will take part in them. They will take place on the territory of the West German lands of Hessen and Rhineland Palatinate from 19 through 29 September. It is reported that their main mission will be the rehearsal of interaction between units and formations of the Bundeswehr and the British and U.S. forces stationed in the FRG.

The NATO chariot is thundering across Western Europe. The U.S.-led aggressive circles of imperialism which are acting as its "driver" are displaying a desire to trample the whole world. In their desire to do this they scorn nothing, are prepared to resort to any pretext, to commit any monstrous crime. And it is by no means fortuitous that the act of provocation in USSR airspace coincided in time with the provocative NATO demonstration on the ground close to the Soviet Union's borders. Both these events were used in the West to unleash anti-Soviet hysteria, to justify the arms race, and to discredit the peace movement. At almost the same time U.S. President R. Reagan in Washington and U.S. Gen B. Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander, Europe, at the opening of the "Autumn-Forge-83" maneuvers in the FRG unleashed slanderous fabrications against the Soviet Union and militated for a "hard line" and the buildup of military preparations.

Our planet has already witnessed the successive collapse of the hopes which imperialist strategists have pinned on force in seeking their selfish goals. The same fate undoubtedly also awaits the present politicians in their aggression. However, the Atlanticists' mounting expansionism and the danger of a global armed conflict require the greatest political vigilance and the readiness to defend peace and the peoples' security.

'DISPLAY DETERMINATION' FOR NATO'S SOUTH FLANK

LD142219 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Brussels September 14 TASS -- NATO will hold its major military exercises, code-named "Display Determination," from September 17 to October 15 this year. Armed forces of the United States, Britain, Italy, Portugal, Greece and Turkey will be involved. The announcement came from the headquarters of the supreme allied commander Europe in Casteau, Belgium. The manoeuvres, part of the large-scale NATO war games "Autumn Forge 83", will cover the territory of northern Italy, Greece and Turkey, the central and eastern part of the Mediterranean, and the Aegean Sea. Their objectives include "testing of combat readiness and mastering of interaction" of the land, naval and air forces of NATO in the south eastern flank of the North Atlantic Treaty's zone.

France, whose armed forces are outside the framework of the NATO integrated military structure, will take part in the air force exercises "on the basis of bilateral accords", the announcement says.

SPECIAL NATO GROUP CONFIRMS MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD140008 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0850 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] London, 13 Sep (TASS) -- The latest session of the NATO Special Consultative Group on nuclear arms control, which was held in strict secrecy, has taken place here.

However, speaking about its results at the press conference held afterwards, R. Burt, U.S. Assistant secretary of state for European Affairs, who chaired the session, directly stated that "the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe will start according to schedule -- at the end of this year." He was referring to the 572 Pershing II and cruise missiles which in accordance with a NATO council decision are to be deployed in the FRG, Britain, Italy, Belgium and Holland.

It was clear from R. Burt's statements that the United States is continuing to adopt an unconstructive position at the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, and in particular is not willing to consider the new Soviet peace initiatives aimed at moving the talks out of their deadlock and achieving positive results at them.

Reporting the session of the NATO special consultative group, THE GUARDIAN draws attentior to the fact that regular sessions of the group will from now on be held every 2 weeks, and not every 2 months as was previously the case.

GENSCHER OUTDOES U.S. IN ZEAL TO DEPLOY MISSILES

LD151527 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Bonn September 15 TASS -- The foreign minister of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher, forgetting about the real interests of West Germany itself, so zealously seeks to deploy new American missiles on the territory of the country, that he goes even farther than Washington. This is how news analysts appraise the statement about Soviet-American negotiations on questions of limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, which was issued by him in Bonn.

The minister, it turns out, does not so far see "clarity" in the USSR's stand, specifically in the question of liquidation of missiles, to be reduced in the event of attaining an accord in Geneva. Meanwhile, as was absolutely clear [as received] noted at the Moscow press conference held by the USSR Foreign Ministry and the USSR Defence Ministry, "liquidation" implies the scrapping of both launchers, and missiles as combat units, while the concrete order of liquidation of missiles to be reduced would be effected in accordance with the procedures that could be elaborated in the course of the negotiations.

Genscher declares that the USSR should go back on its demand that British and French nuclear armaments be taken into account at the negotiations, though those armaments account for 25 percent of the nuclear potential in the NATO's total balance. He asserted that "British and French systems are not medium-range weapons", entering in to a controversy even with...the document of the Press Department of the FRG Federal Government, in which it was noted that "British and French ballistic missiles should be considered as medium-range nuclear weapons".

Turning down the proposals, based on the principles of equality and undiminished security, Genscher wholly and entirely again sides with those who do not want any accord at all and advocate Washington's desire to deploy, cost what it may, new American nuclear systems in Europe.

As to the opinion of 75 per cent of the FRG population, who demand renunciation of deployment of new American missiles on the territory of the country and who demand that the country should not be turned into the Pentagon's nuclear hostage, Genscher simply ignores that opinion. Acting in line with his ambitions to play the role of the "leading spirt" in the NATO's actions, conducting on the U.S. instruction, he obviously seeks to look more holy than the pope.

SOVIET-FRG ARMS LIMITATION TALKS HELD IN MOSCOW

LD151029 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS -- Soviet-West German consultations on questions of arms limitation and other topical international problems put on the agenda of the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry.

Taking part in the consultations and conversations from the Soviet side were member of the Collegium of the USSR Foreign MInistry V. Petrovskiy, Ambassador at Large at the USSR Foreign Ministry L. Mendelevich, from the West German side -- chief of the Department of International Organizations of the FRG Foreign Ministry R. Finke-Osiander.

'PRO-ATLANTIC' LEGISLATORS BACK U.S. HAWKS

PM151149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 83 Morning Edition p4

[TASS report under the rubric "United States-West Europe": "Coordinating Action"]

[Text] Washington, 13 Sep -- U.S. militarist circles and their accomplices in West Europe are preparing a new propaganda assault on the peace-loving public with a view to making it come to terms with the deployment on the European Continent of the new American nuclear missile weapons, which Washington intends to begin deploying as early as this December. A group of conservative West European parliamentarians -- representatives of the countries the Pentagon intends turning into launching pads for the Pershing II and cruise missiles -- has arrived in the United States with a view to coordinating specific actions in this direction.

Among the visitors are such "pro-Atlantic" figures as P. Petersen (Christian Democratic Union), a member of the FRG Bundestag's Defense Commission, the Belgian Senator General R. Close, the British Conservative Member of Parliament E. Leigh, and others. During their stay in Washington and, subsequently, in New York they will be instructed by famous American apologists of the from-a-position-of-strength policy: W. Clark, assistant to the President for national security affairs; K. Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; and J. Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations.

Hardly had they left their aircraft than the West European militarists' emissaries hastened to assure the American "hawks" of their firm devotion to the idea of "NATO arms upgrading." A statement circulated by the delegation reaffirms support for the plans to deploy the missiles in West Europe. It also makes another attempt to assert the mendacious thesis of a "Soviet military threat," and it contains the allegations that even in the event of the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles in West Europe "the USSR will, as before, have clear superiority" over NATO.

Such absurd conclusions are aimed exclusively, as observers point out, at justifying the dangerous NATO and U.S. policy of achieving military superiority over the USSR. According to press data, the number of medium-range nuclear weapon delivery vehicles held by the West will reach 1,424 with the deployment of the U.S. missiles, while the number of nuclear warheads will reach 3,628. At the present time the Soviet Union has at its disposal 938 delivery vehicles and 2,155 nuclear warheads.

Local observers note that the militarist parliamentarians' visit to the United States is taking place at the time when an active fall campaign by peace supporters, who resolutely protest their continent's being turned into a bridgehead for American missiles, has begun in the countries of West Europe.

WESTERN 'RIGHT-WING CIRCLES' DISCUSS MISSILES

LD151046 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0555 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, 15 Sep (TASS) -- Right-wing circles in the United States, and their like-minded counterparts in Western Europe have openly attempted to carry out an unprecedented propagandistic attack on the peace-loving public with the aim of forcing it to resign itself to the deployment of new U.S. nuclear weapons on the European Continent at the end of this year. This is how one can assess the results of a trip made to Washington by a group of extreme conservative politicians from Western Europe -- parliamentary representatives of those countries where new U.S. nuclear missiles will be deployed. At the White House they received instructions to activate the anti-Soviet campaign in Western Europe. For their part, the emissaries of the European right devoted most of their attention in Washington to working behind the scenes with representatives of the U.S. mass media, who manipulate U.S. public opinion.

ARMS CONTROL, OTHER ISSUES DISCUSSED WITH TURKEY

LD120930 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Ankara September 12 TASS -- Soviet-Turkish consultations on arms control and other pressing international issues on the agenda of the forthcoming 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly took place here today.

The consultations were held in a businesslike, constructive atmosphere.

DUTCH RESISTANCE TO MISSILE SITING GROWS

LD120743 Moscow TASS in English 0725 MT 12 Sep 83

[Text] The Hague September 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Pivovarov reports:

The parliamentary group of the ruling party Christian Democratic Appeal made serious reservations about the possibility of the deployment of 48 U.S. nuclear cruise missiles in the Netherlands.

A statement for the press has been made after the parliamentary group's meeting. The statement says that even if the Soviet-American talks in Geneva fail, the decision on the deployment of these missiles must not be an automatic one. The statement stresses that the parliamentary group of the Christian Democratic Appeal proceeds from the view that the deployment can and must be avoided.

The decision of Christian Democratics participating in the cabinet attests to the mounting resistance to the plans of the Pentagon and NATO to turn the Netherlands into a launch pad for new U.S. first strike nuclear missiles.

WEST EUROPEANS CONVEY MISSILE OPPOSITION TO U.S.

LD160656 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 16 TASS -- Residents of Western Europe do not want to become hostages of the U.S. militaristic policy and oppose the deployment of U.S. "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles imposed on them from across the ocean. This has been stated by prominent politicians who arrived in the U.S. from a number of West European countries, including those on whose territory the U.S. Administration and the NATO leadership intend to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles by the end of the current year.

At a meeting with U.S. congressmen here, they spoke in favour of the cancellation of these dangerous plans. New U.S. missiles in Western Europe will not bring about the consolidation of European security, but will only make it more difficult to reach an agreement on the limitation of nuclear armaments, stressed one of the leaders of the British Labour Party, former Minister of Defense Denis Healey. He underlined that at present an approximate parity in the nuclear sphere existed in Europe and in the world as a whole.

The member of the West German Bundestag, Chairman of the Parliamentary Group on Arms Control and Disarmament Egon Bahr stressed that the deployment in Western Europe of new U.S. missiles would result in the upsetting of the existing balance of forces.

BELGIUM CHOOSES SITE FOR CRUISE MISSILES

LD111416 Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Brussels September 10 TASS -- The Belgian Government has officially confirmed press reports that the airbase near the city of Florennes has been chosen as a site for American cruise missiles. This was announced Friday by an official spokesman for the National Defence Ministry.

This base is situated 68 kilometres from the Belgian capital. At present, it has two squadrons of Mirage fighter-planes and a garrison of about 650 men.

According to available information, the Belgian Government already set aside 42 million dollars to modernise the base which is to accommodate about 1,300 American troops to service 48 cruise missiles.

EANES TO DISCUSS AZORES, BASES ON U.S. VISIT

LD151740 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 15 TASS -- The Reagan administration's top priority at the talks with visiting President Ramalho Eanes of Portugal is to sweep Portugal deeper into the orbit of its global militarist preparations.

Eanes, on his first state visit to the United States, will meet President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz, and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger. The issue of the early conclusion of a new bilateral military agreement will dominate the agenda of the talks. According to informed sources, Washington hopes not only to continue to use its strategic airbase in the Azores, but also to compel Lisbon to provide Portuguese military bases for U.S. gendarme Rapid Deployment Forces.

In exchange, as follows from Reagan's statement made on the eve of his talks with the Portuguese president, the United States intends to expand aid to Portugal in its programme of "modernisation" of the arms forces. According to the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, the U.S. Administration will allocate for these purposes about 150 million dollars in the next fiscal year.

UK DEFENSE CHIEF GETS 'INSTRUCTIONS' FROM U.S.

LD160440 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] The British defense secretary, Michael Heseltine, has said in Washington that preparations for the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in his country are proceeding strictly according to schedule. Our observer makes these comments:

It has become a tradition among British high-ranking officials to regularly travel overseas to express their unconditional support for Washington's policies and to get new instructions from their bigger partner about the ways to carry out these policies into life. At present, the White House feels that the British side should help in the following way: It should stubbornly refuse to have the British nuclear force taken into account in the general nuclear balance in Europe and strictly observe the schedule of preparations for the stationing of cruise missiles. The purpose of the mission of the defense secretary was to assure the American Administration that these orders were to be carried out unconditionally. It's not clear though how this approach of the American partner can promote an understanding at the Geneva talks on (?a) nuclear arms reduction in Europe

Defense Secretary Heseltine assured that Britain allegedly wanted to promote such an agreement. But up to now, Britain has been helping lead the talks into a blind alley in which they still remain. (?But) the latest statement of the Tory defense secretary is another evidence of the intentions of the Conservative Cabinet to follow the Reagan administration and to continue intentionally to boycott [as heard] constructive understandings that could stop the nuclear arms race in Europe.

U.S. VIEW OF NUCLEAR WAR APPEARS ON BRITISH TV

LD122058 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] The BBC series "Panorama" will this week again broach the subject of a nuclear war. Our commentary is by Nikolay Borin:

All films of the new series will be filled with fear, which is expected to pass on to the viewers. The American Senator Sam Nunn will try to persuade the British TV viewer that America has failed to make its communications systems secure enough and that in the event of a crisis the military will have a right to independent action. In other words, people in the UK and elsewhere in Western Europe should brace themselves for any eventuality, including a nonsanctioned nuclear conflict, unleashed on American initiative

The apparent conclusion is that Britain should be prepared for nuclear war and it can do this by deploying American missiles on its territory -- the sooner the better. Another obvious aim of this argument is to discredit the peace movement, whose scale on the eve of the deployment deadline is making the White House uneasy. Furthermore, the series has been prepared almost exclusively by Americans, among them military experts and, as such, it is bound to be permeated with American ideas and the American approach to the problems.

THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH said the other day that Britain had lately been witnessing an explicit, odious -- and in the paper's opinion -- a dangerous anti-Americanism. It seems that the BBC wants to declare war on this trend, which all too clearly stems from the government's increasing toeing of American lines.

UK MILITARY ACTIVITY IN CYPRUS DENOUNCED

NC141844 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1730 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: As is known, Buccaneer fighter bombers of the British Air Force have arrived at the British base of Akrotiri in Cyprus. According to the British press, the decision for their restationing in the island was made at a high level in London due to the aggravation of the Beirut situation.

Our commentator writes: The formal excuse for the dispatch of the British fighters to Cyprus was the call by the military asking for air reinforcements to the British troops in the Multinational Force in Lebanon. According to all indications, London decided not to lag behind the other imperialist forces who are trying to usurp Lebanon.

A few days ago, AKEL Secretary General Ezekias Papaioannou stated in Limassol: Under the cloak of peacemakers, the U.S., British, and French imperialists are waging military operations against the Lebanese patriotic forces on land, sea, and in the air. Ezekias Papaioannou protested strongly against the use of the British military bases in Cyprus during the aggression against Lebanon.

Really, who gave London the right to drag a sovereign and nonaligned state such as the Republic of Cyprus into this aggression? Any pretext they may invent in the British capital notwithstanding, it is obvious that Britain does not have the right to act in this way. Cyprus, which has long-standing good relations with Lebanon, should not be turned into a springboard for aggression against it. Nevertheless, it is a fact that London intends to assign such a role to the island by sending squadrons of British fighter aircraft for the purpose of participating in the military operations against the neighborly, sovereign state. This cannot be described as anything other than a flagrant and dangerous provocation against the independence of Cyprus, which is an equal UN member.

The British actions in the island inevitably again raise the question of the necessity for its complete demilitarization -- a matter on which the Republic's government insists and which the UN resolutions on Cyprus call for. The removal of the British military bases and of all foreign troops from Cypriot territory is the persistent demand of all the Cypriot people, who do not want to become a victim of the imperialist policy of the western countries, our commentator concludes.

U.S. MILITARY INVOLVEMENT IN LEBANON CONDEMNED

Compared With Vietnam

LD152354 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Romberg, A U.S. State Department spokesman, has stated at a Washington news conference that the United States is allegedly making considerable efforts to find a political solution to the problem of nationally reunifying Lebanon, and is not striving toward a military solution of this problem. Here is a latest-news commentary: At the microphone is Anatoliy Doronin.

Although we have, on the whole, grown accustomed to lies, or more precisely, to the torrents of lies issuing from the White House over the 3 years the Reagan administration has been in office, nonetheless, the cynicism with which this is done remains astounding, whether the subject is events in Central America, negotiations on nuclear weapons, the provocation with the South Korean aircraft, or any other question.

Now, in connection with Lebanon, no longer ago than yesterday Romberg, a State Department spokesman, following other Washington figures, stated that the United States is not seeking a military solution in Lebanon. Why then, one asks, has Washington sent 14 warships to the coast of Lebanon? They are already there now, with over 16,000 servicemen, aircraft, helicopters, armored vehicles, heavy artillery, and tanks.

A couple of days ago, Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, asserted in an interview with U.S. television networks that U.S. Marines are taking no part in military operations, but at that very moment, U.S. artillery was shelling Muslim areas of Beirut, using a fire-support helicopter from the carrier Eisenhower.

In Lebanon blood is again being shed, now thanks to American weapons. Again there are numerous casualties.

In connection with the fact that the anniversary of the bloodbath in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila falls at this time, I would like to say that direct responsibility for that crime is also borne by the United States, which armed Israel and thanks to whom the Israeli aggression against Lebanon was possible. Thus, the U.S. ruling circles have on their conscience the blood of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians.

The events of recent days have shown that a new stage has begun in the military operations against the Lebanese people. Israel seems to have retreated into the wings for teh moment and the United States has come to the fore. but whatever assurances the Washington leaders might give of their peaceful intentions, there is no hint of a peaceful settlement in the air, as they say. On the contrary, on board the U.S. carrier eisenhower, which is now off the coast of Lebanon, is a correspondent of the British paper, THE TIMES. Assessing events, he writes in his report, I quote: The comparison with Vietnam is becoming more and more disturbing. It seems to me that this is a very precise description of the present situation.

WPC Demands U.S. Withdrawal

LD151837 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Helsinki September 15 TASS -- The World Peace Council today demanded an immediate end to U.S. armed intervention in Lebanon and the withdrawal of all U.S. troops from that country.

The troops of the USA and some other countries are taking part in the war in Lebanon, killing thousands of people and causing serious material damage, says a statement issued by the World Peace Council. However, the U.S. Administration is taking additional measures to start a full-scale war in Middle East.

These combat operations and other U.S. steps are devised to bring about an American-style "settlement" of the Lebanese and Palestinian problems which would ensure U.S. political and military hegemony in the Middle East, the World Peace Council says. This is without a doubt a component part of the global aggressive strategy of the United States, the statement emphasises.

Pointing out that the serious situation in the Middle East constitutes a direct threat to international peace, the World Peace Council notes that the only road toward ensuring peace in Lebanon is the implementation of resolutions 508 and 509 of the United Nations Security Council.

The World Peace Council urges all peaceful and democratic forces to work vigorously toward the restoration of peace in Lebanon.

LEBANON, IRAN SEEN U.S. 'TARGETS OF AGGRESSION'

NC151022 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] Dear friends, reports pouring in from Lebanon show that U.S. Marines from the Rapid Deployment Force are participating extensively in war operations in that country. Warships of the U.S. 6th Fleet, including the aircraft carrier Eisenhower, that have been stationed near Lebanon's coast fire at Beirut's inhabited quarters, and the U.S. artillery in the south of Lebanon shell surrounding villages.

These facts show that the United States, the leaders of which pay great lip service to their peace-seeking efforts, virtually play the role of Israel's accomplice and that actually they have sparked off the aggressive war in Lebanon. The United States intends, by completely ignoring all international norms and rights and the opinion of the world's social circles, to escalate its armed intervention in the affairs of tortured and blood-drenched Lebanon in the future. A large quantity of tanks and artillery, war materiel and ammunition, as well as U.S. combat planes are presently being dispatched to Lebanon. More than 2,000 U.S. commandos who participated in the Bright Star 83 military maneuvers some time ago are being transferred from Kenya to Lebanon. The United States is doing its best to draw its NATO allies -- Britain and France -- into its aggressive acts. Some 2,000 French soldiers are in Lebanon as members of the multinational force. The French fleet, including the aircraft carrier Foch, is stationed near Lebanon's coast. French super Etandards and British Bucanneers, together with the U.S. aircraft, pierce the skies of Lebanon and carry out military maneuvers. The French artillery shells the Muslim-inhabited areas in Lebanon, including areas inhabited by the Shi'ites.

Dear friends, as you yourselves can see, we are witnessing a large-scale aggression against the independent country of Lebanon, an aggression in which, in addition to the Israeli Zionists, the U.S. imperialists and their NATO allies are participating. Even the U.S. press, including THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, have described the present events in Lebanon as a full-scale war.

We know that aggression and war are the most common methods used by the U.S. imperialists and other countries in their foreign policies. Let us recall the abominable U.S. war against the people of Vietnam and the undeclared war which Washington is continuing with the hands of its hirelings against the people of democratic Afghanistan, as well as preparations for U.S. aggression against Latin American nations that have hoisted the banner of a national liberation and anti-imperialist struggle. In all cases the United States plays the role of the occupier and of the crusher of the freedom of nations, of their [word indistinct], respect and national sovereignty. And Iran is no exception to this rule. A noteworthy place has been allocated to your country in Washington's aggressive plans. It is sufficient to recall that the CIA inevitably participates in all plots and intrigues against Iran. In the spring of 1980 the U.S. militarists resorte to an act of direct aggression against Iran and commandos were landed in the Kavir desert Documents and facts have shown that the commandos' plan to move toward Tehran, to confron the men of the (?Tehran garrison), to attempt to carry out a coup patterned after the 19 August [1953] coup and to instigate a civil war in your country constituted the main objectives of this impudent provocation. Fortunately the plans for this U.S. military instigation against Iran were foiled. But there is information available that shows that various plans for military operations against Iran have been prepared on the other side of the ocean. These plans include one for the entry [of U.S. military forces] into Iranian territory from the south or, more precisely speaking, aggression against Iranian territory from the south was confirmed by the former and present U.S. presidents. This plan foresees a sudden and rapid attack by the U.S. military units of the Rapid Deploymen Force that is now under Centcom's command.

Dear friends, you yourselves can see that the engineers of such plans consider Iran, lik Lebanon, a target of their aggression. The stationing of U.S. warships including aircraf carriers in the proximity of the Iranian coast is further proof of this. However, there are people in Iran now who like to speak about the plot by the two superpowers. They try to equate the imperialist and aggressive policy of the United States with the Soviet Union's peace-seeking policy which is based on the principle of good-neighborliness. Those favoring hostility with the Soviet Union want to create doubts about the Soviet Union's constant support for national liberation and anti-imperialist struggles by nation

But the Soviet Union's (?stances) on Iran's siege by the United States and on the present events in Lebanon are clear proof of this support. Our country wants the armed intervention by the United States and its allies in NATO in Lebanon's affairs to be stopped and for Washington to stop the execution of its aggressive plans against Iran. The Sovie Union believes that Israel should withdraw from Lebanese territory without any condition that trample on this country's independence and national sovereignty and that no foreign troops -- be they from the United States or other foreign countries that have arrived in Lebanon together with the Americans -- should remain in Lebanon. A TASS statement said that the Soviet Union supports the existence of an integral Lebanon and the revival of its trampled sovereignty, security and territorial integrity.

Dear friends, with your permission I will end my today's talk. I wish you health and success.

MOSCOW DENOUNCES IRAN'S HOJJATIYEH GROUP

NC160625 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Unattributed commentary: "The CIA Continues Subversion Against Iran"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: A year ago, on 15 September 1982, former director of the Iranian Voice and Vision [radio and television] and then foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Qotbzadeh, was executed. At that time the Lebanese newspaper ASH-SHA'AB wrote in an article entitled "A CIA Agent in Tehran" that Qotbzadeh, who held high-ranking positions in the Islamic Republic for a long time, provided the CIA regularly with information on Iran's Armed Forces and economic situation and carried out various other duties for Washington.

Referring to Qotbzadeh's services to Washington, UPI pointed out that he was especially valuable since he was a full-fledged enemy of the Soviet Union. The CIA, which grants paramount importance to such full-fledged anticommunist, anti-Soviet, and unprincipled elements, repaid his services generously. Unlimited greed led to the uncovering of Qotbzadeh and he was caught almost red-handed receiving a $1 million check from U.S. special services. Although the then president, Bani-Sadr, hastily tried to patch things up, a photocopy of documents published in the Iranian press led to Qotbzadeh's resignation and arrest. Qotbzadeh confessed that he was the organizer of an anti-government coup. Qotbzadeh and supporters [words indistinct] were arrested and punished.

However, despite all these things, Washington, which used all possible means to send its spies to Iran, did not give up. It was not at all difficult for the CIA to do this because the number of representatives of the petit and middle bourgeois who have gained important government positions and have donned the mask of the supporters of Islam is not small. These people are trying to return Iran to the era of monarchical diktat. Iran's conservative clergymen, too, are resorting to subversion against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Numerous full-fledged counterrevolutionaries in the Hojjatiyeh society -- a pro-U.S. rightist organization -- are doing their best to ignite and fan the flames of anti-Soviet and anti-communist hysteria. Some Hojjatiyeh members, while carrying out missions assigned to them by their masters on the other side of the ocean, use their high-ranking government position to instigate pressure and restrictions against and to persecute the Tudeh Party of Iran and to blame this party with false accusations that it was trying to insure the Soviet Union's interests. This calumniatory propaganda is being carried out in order to deflect public opinion from the activities of rightist organizations such as the Hojjatiyeh which is like a fifth column of the imperialists in Iran.

It is not at all accidential that some of Iran's officials who are Hojjatiyeh members go to West Europe to carry out important missions and hold talks there on the purchase of U.S. arms and military spare parts. These newly-emerged supporters of Islam who have been educated in the United States and West Europe, bombastically deliver over-exuberant revolutionary speeches and voice sensational sentences laced with references to Islam. These people have occupied many positions in various ministries and large departments, including the Iranian Foreign Ministry, since the time when Qotbzadeh headed this ministry. All these people well understand the thesis that Washington has thrown in front of them: The more Iran's relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries worsens, the better for the West and the better chance for reviving its position in Iran.

[Words indistinct] who was arrested and punished by Iran's present officials, pro-imperialist circles in Iran sparked off the fire of a large anit-Soviet and anticommunist hysteria [words indistinct] to hide their anti-Iranian acts. But these anti-Iranian acts, like the acts of Qotbzadeh and of many other imperialist elements in Iran, will be uncovered and revealed.

SUDAN SEEN AS U.S. MILITARY 'INSTRUMENT'

LD151852 Moscow In Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 15 Sep 83

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] The U.S. -Sudanese exercises codenamed Natural Bond ended at the beginning of this month. This is not the first time that Sudan has offered its territories for NATO exercises, and it will not be the last time, because as soon as these exercises ended it became known that training exercises of the army of another NATO country, that is, the special British forces, would be carried out in November.

The point concerns the escalation of military activities in this Arab country. It seems, from all that, as though Sudan is urgently preparing for war. Against whom? The answer to this question must be seeked in Washington, because there, and only there, are plans being made for a military expansion by the United States and involving the nonaligned countries in an imperialist arms race.

This process was particularly accelerated after the Camp David accords. First, Egypt was neutralized, and then came the turn of other countries, especially Sudan and Oman. Support Camp David and we will cooperate with and help you -- this is the seductive line of those in the White House. Khartoum supported Camp David and expressed its readiness to cooperate.

This is how things began -- by exchanging niceties. For recognizing the butchers of the Palestinian Arab people and in exchange for support, military aid to the tune of more than $100 million is offered. The Pentagon and other NATO countries are using Sudanese teritories for training to carry out military activities against regimes not to the linking of Washington, including Arab regimes.

The matter has reached the extent where Sudan, in conjunction with the United States and France, is openly interfering in the internal conflict in Chad despite the fact that this conflict does not harm Sudan's interests or security. Khartoum has become an instrument for carrying out the will of others.

What is the cost of the current policy followed by the anti-Arab Sudanese leadership which is borne by the Sudanese people? Before answering this question one has to point out that Sudan occupies a prominent position on the African continent [words indistinct] Sudan is regarded as one of the largest African countries with unlimited capabilities for the development of livestock raising and the production of the best quality cotton in the world, in addition to the production of sugar and Sudanese beans. Economic experts believe that this country could be self-sufficient in agricultural products; furthermore, it could export them to some African countries where such capabilities do not exist. However, in reality, Sudan is suffering from a severe economic crisis and is considered one of the poorest countries in the world. It is well known that Khartom has resorted to taking loans from the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and, as customary, aid from these two international organizations was tied by serious political conditions. This made Sudan, following in Egypt's footsteps, declare the open-door policy and [word indistinct] the policy of capitalist devleopment in the country.

The open-door policy led to the importation of contemporary capitalist crisis, including inflation and rising prices. In the past 2 years the local currency has been devalued three times. In December last year the value of the Sudanese pound fell by 45 percent against the dollar, and average prices increased proportionally. The price of all types of fuel rose by 75 percent and the price of (bread?) by 300 percent. The prices of all goods, including foodstuffs, rose and workers' living standards fell greatly.

As in Egypt, foreign loans did not help and large parts of it went into the pockets of the neobourgeois. It has to be said that the Republic of Sudan has always been an active member of the Arab League, the OAU and the Nonalignment Movement. However, one must say that this country is used as an instrument of imperialism. Instead of solving internal problems, it has become an instrument in the hands of the United States and has bartered its independence. Facts show that this has not brought any political or economic benefits.

MOSCOW MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF SABRA, SHATILA

LD152012 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] These days the progressive international public is honoring the memory of those who died in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila.

An international meeting of solidarity with the struggle of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples took place in Moscow today at the Patrice Lumumba Institute of the Friendship of Peoples. There are signs in the hall condemning the Zionists and their American patrons, who bear responsibility for the tragedy of Sabra and Shatila.

An exhibition of photographs and posters recalls the dire September days of 1982, when the Israeli cutthroats and their agents perpetrated this bloody slaughter in the Palestinian refugee camps in West Beirut. Thousands of totally innocent women, old men and children then fell at the hands of the executioners. Every speech at the meeting expressed wrath and indignation. The speakers stressed that the annihilation of unarmed people in Sabra and Shatila adds to the long list of the crimes of imperialism and Zionism against mankind.

On the platform are Rami Muhammad ash-Sha'ir, PLO charge d'affaires ad interim in the Soviet Union. The situation in the Near East, he said, has become worse recently. The U.S. Administration has gone from encouraging the expansion of the Israeli aggressors to direct military intervention in the affairs of Lebanon. The guns of the U.S. Sixth Fleet are now shooting peaceful Lebanese and Palestinians. Peace in the Near East can be achieved only by taking account of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, who have on their side the solidarity and support of all the progressive forces of the world, headed by the Soviet Union.

The international meeting culminated in the adoption of a resolution condemning the policy of aggression pursued by Israel and the United States in the Near East.

PLO OFFICIAL THANKS USSR FOR SUPPORT

LD160516 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] The PLO mission in Moscow today organized a meeting for delegates from foreign diplomatic missions, Soviet social organizations, and the mass media. The meeting was devoted to the first anniversary of the appalling events in the Palestinian Sabra and Shatila camps. The results of the international conference held recently in Geneva on the Palestinian problem were debated, as well as issues concerning the deteriorating situation in the Middle East. The meeting was attended by a number of ambassadors from socialist and nonaligned countries, eminent Soviet public figures, and representatives of the Soviet peace committee, the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Soviet Anti-Zionist Public Committee, and other social organizations.

Taking part in the encounter was Mahmud 'Abbas, known as Abu Mazin, member of the PLO Executive Committee, who addressed the conferees and expressed his gratitude for Soviet and world public opinion supporting the Palestinian cause. Abu Mazin lauded the role of the Soviet Union in the struggle for a just solution in the Middle East. He underlined the disgraceful role assumed by American imperialism in the region. He said that the events occurring since the beginning of the Israeli invasion proved that Israel played the role of U.S. agent for its political master across the ocean.

As for the Soviet extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador who took part in the Geneva conference, in his address he congratulated the PLO for the brilliant political victory it had scored at the Geneva international conference on the Palestinian problem.

YEMEN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATES VISIT USSR

PM150947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan of ties between the CPSU and the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] a delegation of YSP workers headed by (A.KH.) Sa'id, member of the YSP Central Committee and first secretary of Abyan Province Party Committee, has been in the Soviet Union. It was received at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section.

Apart from Moscow the delegation visited Astrakhan Oblast, where the guests familiarized themselves with experience of party leadership of the work of industrial and agricultural enterprises and with the life of Soviet working people. Talks were held with the delegation members at Astrakhan CPSU Obkom.

CPSU'S RASHIDOV ENDS VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

LD151341 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] The visit by the CPSU delegation led by Comrade Rashidov to Ethiopia ended today. It took part in the opening ceremony of the first memorial to Vladimir Ilich Lenin on the continent and in celebrations on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

'PROFOUND DIFFERENCES' AT REAGAN-MUGABE MEETING

PM150931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "A Fitting Rebuff"]

[Text] Washington, 14 Sep -- The meeting between U.S. President R. Reagan and Zimbabwe Prime Minister R. Mugabe, who is visiting the United States, has ended here, confirming that there are profound differences on major international issues. AP notes that "R. Reagan and R. Mugabe stated on the completion of the talks that their views differ on the problem of southern Africa" -- one of today's most important problems.

The head of the Washington administration obviously tried to secure the Zimbabwean leader's support for his policy of preserving the last centers of colonialism and racism in southern Africa. But he encountered a fitting rebuff. R. Mugabe blamed the United States and the other Western countries in the so-called "Contact Group" for the failure to resolve the Namibian problem.

The White House talks saw a brazen attempt, contradicting all international norms, to make the Zimbabwean leader give an explanation of his refusal to support in the UN Security Council the illegal resolution, sponsored by the United States and its allies in connection with the South Korean aircraft incident, which proposed condemnation of the actions of the Soviet Union in protecting the inviolability of its borders. These great-power intrigues were resolutely rejected by R. Mugabe, who said that Zimbabwe's stance in the Security Council also reflects the view of seven other independent African states.

PRAVDA VIEWS MOTIVES BEHIND WEINBERGER TOUR

PM141322 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

["Our Commentary" by Nikolay Ognev: "Wei[redacted]ger and Bombs"]

[Text] Mexico City -- U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has completed a trip to Panama, Honduras, and El Salvador. According to American propaganda's assertion, the Pentagon boss allegedly did this with peacemaking motives, in order to promote the search for ways of settling the conflict situation in Central America.

However one cannot help wondering why was it the head of the U.S. military rather than political department who was sent on this thoroughly diplomatic mission.

The whole point is, the correspondent of the Mexican newspaper EL DIA writes from Washington, that the initiative in U.S. relations with Central America has in recent months passed into the defense secretary's hands. Militarist rather than political features are increasingly characterizing the Reagan administration is foreign policy line in the region. Weapons are being supplied in an endless stream to the reactionary regimes in El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala, which are "friendly" to Washington. Military bases are being built on their territories. The Spanish EFE agency reports that there are currently more than 35,000 American servicemen in Central America. Simultaneously, 40 U.S. warships are cruising close to Nicaragua's shores.

There are now up to 2,000 American officers and men and hundreds of military advisers on Honduran territory alone. The militarization of Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala is being accompanied by the whipping up of anti-Nicaraguan hysteria and the stepping up of the U.S. undeclared war against that state. The barbaric bombing of the Nicaraguan capital Managua and the port of Corinto are an example. This is the direct outcome of Weinberger's "mission" during which he inspected the readiness of the mercenaries and counterrevolutionaries activated by Washington for intervention against Nicaragua.

It is no accident that the U.S. defense secretary's tour was undertaken on the eve of a conference of "Contadora groups." The Pentagon boss boss put the maximum effort into frustrating the implementation of the foreign ministers peaceful proposals of Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia, and Panama.

The Pentagon boss's trip to Panama, Honduras, and El Salvador has shown once again that the Reagan administration is preparing dangerous plans for incursion into Central America and the implementation of regimes there that suit Washington. The role of peacemaker played by such a "hawk" as Weinberger remains nothing more than a false mask -- concealing bombs. Nothing will deceive the vigilant Central American peoples, who are waging a courageous struggle against the diktat of the American monopolies and their sidekicks.

U.S. OFFICIAL CALLS FOR 'OCCUPATION' OF REGION

LD132006 Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, September 13 TASS -- Fred Ikle, U.S. under secretary of defense for policy, has actually called for the occupation of Central America in order to prevent the victory of the national liberation forces in that part of the world. Speaking Monday at the Baltimore Council for Foreign Affairs, he said that the U.S. should deploy its Armed Forces in the countries of this region, the way it is done in South Korea and West Germany.

Fred Ikle insisted that the U.S. render all-round support for the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries whose purpose is the overthrow of the Sandinist government.

The speech of the U.S. under secretary of defense, imbued with hatred for Cuba, Nicaragua, for everything that is the symbol of true progress, confirms once again that the U.S. has been and continues to be the principal enemy of the peoples of Central and South America.

U.S. TO SET UP NEW 'SUBVERSIVE' RADIO MARTI

LD140843 Moscow TASS in English 0646 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 14 TASS -- The so-called "Radio Marti" will soon be added to the list of subersive U.S. radio stations. It will be waging a psychological war against Cuba.

The Senate of the U.S. Congress has unanimously endorsed a draft law on the creation of this subversive radio station. It has been decided by way of "compromise" that "Radio Marti" will not be subjugated to the Board for International Broadcasting which supervises the "Liberty" and "Free Europe" subversive radio stations but will become part of the "Voice of America" radio station. But this will not change its essence since all subversive radio stations really have one and the same master, the United States Central Intelligence Agency.

"Radio Marti" will have up to 14 hours air time a day and will broadcast on medium and short waves. All the expenditures will be paid by the Treasury on the budget of the United States Information Agency. The station will be situated in Marahon, Florida.

TIKHONOV ADDRESSES MOSCOW AUTO WORKERS

LD140612 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today met the collective of the Moscow Leninskiy Komsomol motor vehicle works. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee, took part in the meeting. The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers visited the enterprise's museum, and then learned about production technology and visited a number of shops.

In conversations with workers and engineers, he asked questions about their labor organization, their everyday life, and their leisure activities. The need was emphasized for further improvement of socialist competition, the development of the brigade form of labor, and the strengthening of discipline in all sections. Explanations were given by Comrade Polyakov, minister of the Motor Vehicle Industry, and the general director of the Moskvich production association, Comrade (Kolomnikov).

A meeting with the enterprise's party-economic aktiv took place in the conference hall of the works management. Comrade (Kolomnikov) described the collective today and prospects for the works' development. On behalf of the multi-thousand-strong collective, the head of the enterprise assured the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Soviet Government that the workers and the technical, engineering, and office staff of the works, under the leadership of the party organization, would successfully solve the complex tasks involved in the modernization of the enterprise and the mastering of the production of new vehicles Representatives of the works' collective spoke at the meeting.

The speakers noted that past and present efforts being made to increase production efficiency at the enterprise, and the struggle for the honor of the works' trademark, were meeting with great support from the collective. New and valuable initiatives for finding and exploiting reserves, for high standards of work and production quality, and the broad introduction of the brigade labor method have developed at the works and are being widely supported. They emphasized that the workers and the technical, engineering, and office staff of the "Leninskiy Komsomol" auto works were full of determination to turn their works into an exemplary machine-building enterprise.

Then Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov addressed those present. Comrade Grishin and I, he said, have acquainted ourselves with great interest with the progress of your works, and with the prospects for its further development. Motor vehicles with the Moskvich trademark are widely known. In their time they have won great popularity in our country and have been in good demand on the markets of foreign countries. But time marches quickly. Insufficient attention to the constant introduction into production of new achievements of science and advanced experience have led to a situation where the basic model of the Moskvich, which has been in demand for a definite period and which, incidentally, has been in production for about 20 years now, has become obsolete, both terms of design and technology. As a result, the Moskvich has lost its former popularity.

In 1982 the party Central Committee and the government examined and approved a proposal of the Ministry of the Motor Vehicle Industry for the organization at your works of the production of a new auto model in accordance with the present-day level of motor vehicles of that type. But it is not just a matter of the organization of the production of a new vehicle. It is a matter of what technology will be used for its manufacture.

At the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov emphasized that a unified scientific-technological policy now acquires decisive significance. An immense amount of work in creating vehicles, mechanisms, and technology both for today and tomorrow awaits us. Automation of production is to be implemented, a wider use of computers and robots is to be ensured, and flexible technologies enabling production to be reorganized quickly and effectively for the manufacture of new output are to be introduced.

As far as your works is concerned, the decision to create an exemplary demonstration plant of produce cars using flexible technology at the Leninskiy Komsomol motor-vehicle works may be considered as a first step in the implementation of this great and complex task.

Its implementation will enable your works to be turned into a basic machine-building enterprise for the introduction into the national economy of advanced experience and the use of flexible technology, adopting readjusted [perenalazhivayemyy] automated production lines, industrial robots, and other technological means, enabling labor productivity to be considered increased and output to be constantly perfected and updated.

The latest achievements in the field of motor vehicle construction should be taken into consideration in the plan for the reconstruction and expansion of enterprises of the Moskvich association. Cooperation in production with enterprises of the CEMA member countries is envisaged. This decision highlights the great trust in the collective of the Leninskiy Komsomol motor vehicle works and, at the same time, places a great responsibility upon you to fulfill the tasks you have been set. We have no doubt that the collective of the Leninskiy Komsomol works, which numbers many thousands, will successfully cope with this. And here much will depend on how order is imposed throughout the whole production chain and how strictly labor discipline -- including, of course, technological discipline -- is observed.

It has to be said that not all is well with you in this regard. At his meeting with the Moscow machine-tool builders in January of this year, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, in explaining the need for the question of strict discipline to be raised at the November 1982 Plenum of the Central Committee, stressed that it was a requirement of life that discipline be brought to the forefront. We will not be able to advance rapidly without the necessary labor, plan, technological, and state discipline.

Mastering the production of a new model motor vehicle, Comrade Tikhonov stressed, will require a qualitatively new level of technological and production discipline for everyone, from the workers and technical and engineering staff to the head of the enterprise. It is necessary to provide for a considerably higher quality of production. This is not a very pleasant thing to say, but, unfortunately, at the present moment there are still quite a few reprimands to be made on the question of the quality of the motor vehicles that you are producing. We believe that these shortcomings should be eliminated in the most resolute way, and, of course, they must not be transferred to the production of the new model of the car.

Mastering the new model of the car at the Leninskiy Komsomol works also sets great tasks before a wide range of ministries, including the Ferrous and Nonferrous Metallurgy Ministries, Ministries of Machine-Tool Building, Electrical Engineering, Instrument-Making, Chemical, Petrochemical Industry, Construction Materials Industry, and others. The heads of these ministries and the labor collectives of the corresponding enterprises are committed to doing everything necessary to ensure that fulfilment of the decisions of the party and government on the start of production of a new motor vehicle in 1986. In this connection, scientists, too, face important tasks.

Speaking about the opportunities for the country's industry, Comrade Tikhonov stressed that our industry has immense resourses at its disposal, and proof of this is the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, which has been brought into operation ahead of schedule. It went into service in spite of the attempts of the U.S. Administration to put obstacles in our way.

I would still like to dwell on one question, to which of late we have been attaching exceptionally important significance. I mean the production of consumer goods, widening their range and improving their quality. This is a task not only of enterprises of the light and local industries, but also of all other industries. At your works, apart from the production of the main output -- cars -- production of other consumer goods is also carried out to a fairly considerable extent. The management of enterprises, as well as party and public organizations, should think about further increasing the production of such cars, and also do some work on widening and systematically updating their range and improving their quality.

Taking into account the opportunities which have now been granted to labor collectives by the law to extend their rights, it is necessary to concentrate attention on raising labor productivity and the maximum saving of labor, material, and energy resources so that your association occupies leading positions on all these indicators.

In conclusion, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers expressed confidence that the party organization and the whole of the works collective would do everything possible to bring nearer the date of the start of production of the new model of the car. We will concern ourselves with rendering all-round assistance to your collective, he said.

Comrade Tikhonov wished the staff of the Leninskiy Komsomol works successes in their labor, great personal happiness, and expressed confidence that the tasks facing the collective would be fulfilled with honor.

ZAGLADIN ADDRESSES MAGAZINE'S EDITORIAL COUNCIL

LD150939 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1545 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Prague, 14 Sep (TASS) -- The history of PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, a publication which, so to speak, has embodied in itself the best traditions of communist journalism, again confirms the paramount significance of those fundamental principles of the revolutionary press which were raised by K. Marx, F. Engels, and V. I. Lenin, stated Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. The head of the USSR delegation spoke today at a festive session of the Editorial Council of PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, devoted to its 25th anniversary.

PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM has become in its way a mirror reflecting the history of contemporary life as seen by Marxist-Leninists, Zagladin noted. The magazine has become a genuine rostrum for exchange of views and experience, a rostrum from which ring out the voices of eminent figures of the international communist movement, leaders of the revolutionary and national liberation struggle of peoples, and participants in the mass movement for peace and against the nuclear threat.

The CPSU is one of the parties which instituted the magazine, and it has continued to support it. PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM regularly publishes articles by the leaders of our party, Soviet scholars, and state and public figures analyzing major ideological and political questions, various aspects of experience in the building of a new society, and world developments.

The activity of the magazine is highly appreciated by the majority of fraternal parties. These evaluations show that our common, collective magazine is proceeding along the right path. It is hardly necessary to prove how important this is in our complex and dynamic age, which requires from all fraternal parties, all communists, constant renewal, improvement, and deepening of their policies, strategy, and tactics.

The threat of nuclear war, continued the head of the CPSU delegation, rouses us to re-evaluate the basic meaning of the activity of the whole communist movement. Communists have always been strugglers against oppression and exploitation of man by man. Today they are also struggling for the maintenance of human civilization, for man's right to life. This also fully applies to our magazine.

The content of the magazine should reaffirm the following for its readers: In the struggle to rid mankind of the threat of nuclear-missile warfare there is no room for neutrality; the question of war and peace concerns all -- communists and noncommunists, and representatives of all political parties, all public movements, all governments; communists are the most energetic and consistent strugglers against the threat of war, Vadim Zagladin stressed.

It seems to me that the theme of war and peace, the unmasking of the opponents of social progress, of people striving, with the aid of the nuclear bomb, to deprive mankind of its tomorrow, propaganda of the peace-loving policy of the communists and the countries of the socialist community can and should receive new forms of coverage in the magazine's pages.

Readers are very interested in everything related to the experience of developing and improving the socialist community. The story of its achievements and problems occupies a fitting place in the magazine.

And of course, the most serious attention is merited by the role, which has considerably increased in our time, of the subjective factor -- above all the role of the working class, of communist parties, of communists generally. All these questions deserve further collective consideration.

Being the joint publication of many parties, PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM reflects a varied experience, and thus perhaps, varied judgments and sometimes differing viewpoints on one problem or another.

A reliable compass are the principles of internationalism. These have been and should remain the rule for the magazine's work. Throughout its history it is these principles which have unfailingly determined, and should in future determine both the norms of inner life of its international collective, and the nature of mutual relations between the editorship and the fraternal parties.

The magazine's international collective provides a good example of lively, day-to-day, joint work by communists from different countries, with full observance of the principles of equality, self-reliance, independence, and the solidarity of fraternal parties. Our party is confident that PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM will continue to loyally serve the cause of peace, democracy, national independence, and socialism on the basis of fraternal cooperation between communist and workers' parties under the banner of the great teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, Vadim Zagladin said in conclusion.

CPSU'S GRISHIN SPEAKS AT MOSCOW MEETING

LD111515 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Moscow citizens have decided to mark the 25th anniversary of the movement for a communist attitude toward labor with a communist subbotnik.

Representatives of the capital's best collectives who have been initiators for holding the subbotnik today adopted an appeal to all Moscow citizens at a meeting in Moscow, to make the maximum contribution to this festival of labor.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorispolkom, spoke at the meeting in Moscow.

MOSCOW GIVEN AWARD; GRISHIN ATTENDS CEREMONY

LD141348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow has been awarded the challenge Red Banner of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU. It was given to the town on the results of the all-Russian socialist competition for the best work done on urban improvements in the first half of the year. Comrade Grishin was present at the award ceremony.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW CPSU COMMITTEE

LD150901 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Cadre policy matters were examined today by a plenum of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU. In a report by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the party, and in speeches, it was noted that questions of cadres policy are in the focus of attention of the gorkom and raykoms of the CPSU and of the primary party organizations. People capable of successfully solving the tasks set by life are constantly being put forward for party, soviet, and economic work.

At the same time, it was said at the plenum, not all leaders are coping with work entrusted to them. Work with cadres, the speakers noted, must be more purposeful. It should actively promote the successful solving of political, ideological, and economic tasks. Profoundly analyzing work with cadres in the city party organization, the plenum mapped out measures for further improving it.

IZVESTIYA ON VOROTNIKOV VORONEZH, LIPETSK TRIP

PM091106 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Visit to Voronezh and Lipetsk Oblasts"]

[Text] V.I. Vorotnikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, was in Voronezh and Lipetsk Oblasts 5-7 September.

He visited a number of rayons and went to kolkhozes and sovkhozes, where he inquired about the course of harvesting work and the sale of agricultural products to the state. In talks with farm leaders, machine operators, and party and soviet workers, questions of increasing the efficiency of agricultural production and making full use of available reserves were touched on and the need to further strengthen the feed base for livestock raising and increase the livestock population and productivity was stressed. The chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers drew attention to the importance of comprehensive planning of construction in villages and the development of personal plots.

In Voronezh V.I. Vorotnikov visited a machine plant, the electric vacuum appliances plant, and the aircraft plant, and in Lipetsk he visited the Novolipetskiy metallurgical plant, where he inspected the mighty rolling complex for the production of steel sheets for motor vehicles and the pig iron production facility which is equipped with the latest technology.

In talks with workers and specialists he inquired about questions of improving the utilization of existing capacities and increasing the output of high-quality products and about the course of socialist competition for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of plans and pledges, and stressed the importance of strengthening organization and production discipline.

In Voronezh and Lipetsk party obkoms there were talks with party, soviet, and economic leaders, where questions of economic and social development and progress in fulfilling the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums were discussed.

In Voronezh Oblast's Ostrogozhsk, V.I. Vorotnikov met with voters.

V.I. Vorotnikov was accompanied on his tour by: in Voronezh Oblast -- V.N. Ignatov, first secretary of the party obkom, and A.M. Voropayev, chairman of the oblispolkom; in Lipetsk Oblast -- G.P. Pavlov, first secretary of the CPSU Obkom, and V.V. Donskikh, chairman of the oblispolkom.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS MONUMENT UNVEILING

LD131212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Excerpts] "Bell of Knowledge" is the name of a sculptural composition that decorates a square in the Georgian capital. It is a monument to the first Georgian primer, which was drawn up 100 years ago by Gogebashvili, the well-known public figure and teacher.

The unveiling of the monument was attended by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee.

KUNAYEV VISITS NEW TV COMPLEX IN ALMA-ATA

LD151658 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 15 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A new operational studio complex for color television has been commissioned in Alma-Ata, and not far away -- on the Koktyube mountain -- a new television tower has shot up to a height of 370 meters. It will enable the zone of assured reception of television programs from Moscow and Alma-Ata, in the complex conditions of the locality's mountainous relief, to be increased by 100 km. As you see, the maximum of comfort has been created for the work of technical and creative workers, as well as for guests. Its two studios, with an area of 600 square meters each, will ensure the creation of large-scale literary and artistic broadcasts, plays, and competition programs with mass audience appeal. The smaller studios are intended for news and sociopolitical programs. Instruments, video recordings, a unified telecine unit, autonomous telecine (?projection) with improved image quality, which are here, are equipped with the most up-to-date machinery. All of this will enable the quality of television programs to be improved.

Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, today familiarized himself with the work of the new television complex for color television in Alma-Ata.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS WRITERS CONFERENCE IN ALMA-ATA

LD151643 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1155 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Taking part in a festive meeting in Alma-Ata dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the 5th conference of writers from Asia and Africa was Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; members of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; deputies of the Supreme Soviet; and representatives of the republic's creative intelligentsia and public.

BABENKO NEW REGIONAL CONSTRUCTION MINISTER

LD101914 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Babenko to be USSR Minister of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal Regions.

Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Babenko was born in 1935. He is a Ukrainian. He has been a member of the CPSU since 1961. He received education as a construction engineer and began his working life as a skilled workman. For many years, he worked in the building industry, rising from superintendent to manager of a combine. Since 1977, he has been first deputy minister for the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises. He is a holder of a prize by the USSR Council of Ministers.

PRAVDA PREVIEWS CONTENTS OF KOMMUNIST NO 11

PM150959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 83 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Latest Issue of Journal"]

[Text] The 12th issue of the CPSU Central Committee's theoretical and political journal KOMMUNIST has been published.

It prints materials from the meeting at the CPSU Central Committee with party veterans and a summary of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Accelerate Scientific and Technical Progress in the National Economy," and also Yu.V. Andropov's replies to PRAVDA's questions.

The section "Forefather of Scientific Communism" carries an article entitled "Rare Edition of Karl Marx' Biography."

An article by K. Bogolyubov entitled "The USSR Food Program -- A New Stage in the Party's Modern Agrarian Policy" and an article by A. Iyevlev, USSR deputy minister of agriculture, entitled "The Collective Contract in the Countryside" are published under the rubric "Central Task of the 5-Year Plan."

The section "Realities of the Present Era" is represented by an article by (R. Mosebitse) entitled "The Hard Path of Anticolonialism" and an article by V. Nekrasov entitled "What Stands Behind 'Western Solidarity."

Also published is a review entitled "On the Paths of Improving Developed Socialism and and Struggle for the Consolidation of Peace. On the Publication of the Second Edition of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's Book 'Collected Speeches and Articles.'"

IZVESTIYA NOTES OIL, GAS INDUSTRY SUCCESSES

PM070920 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "September 4 Is Oil and Gas Industry Workers Day; Vigil of Warmth"]

[Excerpt] Our country is the only state in the world that meets its own needs for fuel and energy through its own resources. Yes, nature gave us our fair share. By 1985 extraction of oil and gas condensate will reach 630 million metric tons, and extraction of gas will reach 630 billion cubic meters.

The main increase in oil and gas is provided by Siberia. In the present year it will produce half of the country's fuel. This will make it possible not only to satisfy the national economy's growing requirement for this raw material, but also to make up for the reduced extraction in the European part of the USSR.

Extracting riches from deep in the earth is not easy. But the oil and gas industry workers, joining in the nationwide competition to successfully fulfill and overfulfill the 1983 targets, are overcoming the difficulties and are countering the harsh climatic conditions with heightened organization, more sophisticated means of opening up deposits, and progressive equipment.

The oil workers are true to their pledge to obtain 1.5 million metric tons of oil, including gas condensate, over and above the plan. Gas industry workers are also working with great enthusiasm this year. In 8 months 351 billion cubic meters of gas have been extracted in the country. This is 5.5 billion more than the plan. The West Siberian gas workers have produced 3 billion cubic meters over and above the plan.

As is well known, during the 5-year period it is planned to construct five major gas pipelines to deliver Siberian gas to the central and western regions of the country, and also to the countries of Western Europe. Three of these have been commissioned. Construction of the unique Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas transportation system is proceeding at full speed. Gas deliveries along this pipeline to Western Europe, and also to the socialist countries will begin in January 1984.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS FALL HARVESTING

PM151315 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 8 Sep 83 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Decisive Stage of Harvesting"]

[Text] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, by 5 September kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises had cut 95.1 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) and threshed 87.4 million hectares, representing 92 percent of that harvested.

The decisive stage of harvesting has come. Farmers and all workers in the country's agroindustrial complex are directing their efforts toward completing the grain harvest as quickly as possible, fulfilling the grain procurement plans, and accelerating the harvesting of corn, sunflowers, vegetables, and industrial crops. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belgorod, Orel Kursk, Lipetsk, Ryazan, and Voronezh Oblasts have honorably fulfilled the plans for grain sales to the state and are continuing to sell cereal crops, buckwheat, and millet.

The farmers of the Volga region are completing the harvesting of the last few thousand hectares. The main attention is now being paid to processing the grain at threshing floors and shipping it to the elevators and the reception centers. By 5 September the Saratov Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes had shipped almost 3.5 million metric tons of grain to the state. A considerable quantity has also come from farms in Kuybyshev and Penza Oblasts and the Tatar ASSR. A good example has been set in Ulyanovsk Oblast in this regard by the N.K. Krupskaya sovkhoz collective, which has overfulfilled the plan fo grain sales to the state by 50 percent. Half of the output sold is made up of winter rye which yielded more than 35 quintals per hectare. The processing of commodity and seed grain is being carried out in all weathers at covered threshing floors and the transport conveyor is operating efficiently.

The RSFSR has cut 55.5 million hectares of grain in all, representing more than 81 percen of the crops, and threshing has been carried out over 50.7 million hectares. The main harvesting front now runs through the Urals, West Siberian, East Siberian, and Far East economic regions. Despite bad weather Altay Kray and Omsk Oblast are now cutting the las 25 percent of the crop. To date however, the farms in Tomsk Oblast have only cut 37 percent of the grain crops, those in Kemerovo Oblast 38 percent, and those in Novosibirsk Oblast 56 percent. A considerable proportion of the harvest is lying in windrows. Sales of grain to the state are also lagging behind there.

Harvesting and transport detachments and links in Kazakhstan have harvested 20 million hectares and threshed 17 million. Their success has been ensured by the tour-of-duty [vakhtenniy] method of labor organization, the combine trailer [kombitreylernaya] and batch system of delivering grain to the threshing floors and elevators, and efficient technical servicing of units in the fields. Many farms in Uralsk and Aktyubinsk Oblasts are shipping grain to the elevators in excess of the plan. Recently, rainy weather has been holding back the course of harvesting in northern oblasts. Farms in Kustanay Oblast have been organizing the turning over of windrows by hand rakes and haymaking machinery. As soon as the sun appeared and the grain crops dried out a little threshing immediately began. The Aleksey Sibskin Kosomol-Youth Link from the Pervomayskiy sozkhov is in first place in the competition. Using three combines it has produced more than 2,500 metric tons of grain. An example which deserves to be emulated!

While concentrating on a very rapid completion of harvesting, the leaders of farms and agroindustrial associations and procurement workers must keep at the center of their attention the harvesting and sale to the state of hulled crops, which play an enormous role in the country's food resources. Pace-setting farms in Ternopol Oblast have harvested 25 quintals per hectare respectively of the new "Aelita" and "Viktoriya' strains of buckwheat and have shipped a considerable quantity of it to the procurement centers. The farms in Lipetsk Oblast's Volonskiy Rayon and Orel Oblast's Kromskiy Rayon are setting an example of increasing production and procurement of buckwheat and millet.

However, the harvesting of hulled crops is lagging behind in a number of places -- they have still not been threshed over a considerable area. Many farms in Saratov and Volograd Oblasts, the Bashkir ASSR, Kazakhstan, and Siberia have great potential for increasing the harvesting and procurement of buckwheat and millet. The schedules for cutting, threshing, and drying grain in windrows and shipping it to the state silos must not be neglected! The sale of hulled crops is very profitable: 1 metric ton of buckwheat, for example, is worth R400. In addition, each ton of it dispatched to the state is equivalent to 1 ton of mixed feed.

A further increase in rice production has to be achieved this year. Rice harvesting is being carried out in the Kuban and in Kzyl-Orda, Chimkent, and Astrakhan Oblasts. Some 62,000 hectares have been cut and 29,000 hectares threshed. The most important objective in rice harvesting is to prevent losses and to harvest high-quality white grain. This is precisely the task which the Kuban harvesting and transport detachments working on a collective contract have set themselves.

Some 578,000 hectares of corn for grain have been harvested. An increasing number of farms are threshing sunflowers. To date 431,000 hectares of oil-bearing sunflower seeds, 10 percent of the crop, have been harvested. Time is short and any delay may lead to sharply reduced quality in the oil-bearing raw material.

The lifting of long-stemmed flax is being completed, and in Central Asia and Azerbaijan large-scale cotton harvesting is beginning. Beet growers have taken their machinery into the plantations and the processing enterprises have produced their first tens of thousands of tons of sugar. But signals are coming into the editorial office that some areas are tolerating losses in root, crops, and haulm, and that the removal of the harvest from the fields is being delayed.

The fall is causing the vegetable growers to hurry. Only 506,000 hectares of potatoes have been lifted. This represents only 16 percent of the area sown, and is too little! Some 368,000 hectares of vegetables have been harvested -- less than one-third of the area sown. It is essential before the cold weather arrives to mobilize all the forces of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other subunits of the agroindustrial complex to accelerate the harvesting of vegetables, prevent losses, better supply the populations with vegetables, and ensure the efficient working of processing enterprises.

In this context a report by a TASS correspondent in Rostrov Oblast is causing alarm: There, in Semikarakorskiy Rayon, more than 1,000 metric tons of tomatoes piled up in the fields during the first few days of September. The procurement and trade organizations have been in no hurry to take them away, and the tomatoes have begun to rot. The tomato-harvesting combines at the Donskoy sovkhoz are working intermittently.

There are many reasons for this: There is a shortage of machinery and containers and there are delays in the reception of produce at the Semikarakorskiy cannery. Cities in the oblast have promised to help the rayon with transport, but the arrival of trucks has been delayed. Why?

Next year's grainfields also need great attention. Some 19.1 million hectares of winter crops have been sown -- almost 50 percent of the plan. Fall plowing has been carried out on 24 million hectares, which represents a little more than one-fifth of the area allocated. This work must also be accelerated.

PRAVDA HITS POTATO HARVEST SHORTCOMINGS

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[A. Artsibashev "Agricultural Review": "Potatoes Leaving the Fields"]

[Excerpts] Potato growers are facing a crucial test. Harvesting of the "second grain" has begun everywhere. In the country as a whole by 12 September tubers had been lifted on 1.1 million hectares -- 36 percent of the area occupied by this crop. In connection with the early maturing of potatoes, the pace of harvesting is twice as high as last year in the Ukraine, where they have already been harvested from half the plantations. The lifting of tubers is proceeding smoothly in Belorussia and in Bryansk, Moscow, Orel, and other oblasts.

Unfortunately, this is the case far from everywhere. The potato conveyor belt is increasing in capacity only slowly on a number of farms in Kalinin and Kirov Oblasts and the Bashkir and Udmurt ASSR's. The poor preparations for harvesting the "second grain" are telling.

There are enough potato-harvesting combines in Ivanovo Oblast to gather the harvest by 20 September, but during the first fall days only half the available combine pool was operating there.

And things are shaping up no better this year with Smolensk Oblast potato growers. The plantations there occupy 58,000 hectares. So far the harvest has been gathered only on 15,000 hectares. The yield is low, too.

While gathering in the present harvest, a good manager also thinks about the next one. In addition to sending tubers to the procurement centers, the best collectives are now laying seed potatoes in store. But people in some places remember about this only toward the end of harvesting, when bad weather prevents good seed stock being laid down. So far farms in the Ukrainian SSR have laid in store one-fifth of their requirement.

Potatoes are now awaited in major industrial centers and in many cities and worker settlements. In the country as a whole potato purchases totaled 5 million metric tons by 12 September, against a plan of 18.1 metric tons. In a number of oblasts, cooperatives and the USSR Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming are delaying over receiving potatoes from farms, apprehensive of laying the produce down in storehouses. In the opinion of specialists, this is an incorrect standpoint. The tubers must be placed in the granaries more quickly.

Under conditions when agroindustrial associations are operating everywhere, you might think that there should be fewer instances of poor coordination in transporting agricultural produce. Sometimes the fate of the harvest largely depends on the efficiency [razvorotlivost] of rural partners, particularly transport workers.

Nevertheless, practice shows that there are still many problems in this important sector. Thus, for example, by 9 September 600 metric tons of potatoes earmarked for dispatch to Petrozavodsk had piled up at Sol-Vychegodsk Station in Vologda Oblast. There are no cars. Railmen have denied them to procurement workers. Unplanned transport operations, they say. Still more produce is "languishing" at Verda Station in Ryazan Oblast. And the reason is the same there. The same, incidentally, as in Bashkiria, where cooperative workers have to send potatoes to West Siberia and the Baykal-Amur Main Ralroad. The plan for utilizing this year's harvest was approved back in January. The Ministry of Railways and the procurement workers have had enough time to settle all disputed questions. Why, then, has this not been done?

Further, the amount of a particular agricultural crop harvested can change. Last year, for example, yields of "second grain" in the central part of the RSFSR were less in some places than beyond the Urals, but this year the opposite is the case. Whereas a year ago such traditional potato suppliers as Omsk Oblast and Altay Kray dispatched produce to the Central Asian republics, now a number of Non-Chernozem Zone oblasts are doing so. Railmen must promptly amend the transport plans.

The potatoes' final destination is the store counters. In order to ensure that produce is always on sale, care must be taken over its safe storage. Trade workers were obliged to put all storage capacities in order by the beginning of September. However, this work was not completed on schedule in fruit and vegetable trading establishments in Dagestan and in Astrakhan, Orenburg, Chelyabinsk, Tomsk, and certain other oblasts. The USSR Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming is still assuming only slowly all the cares connected with procuring and dispatching "second grain." So far the ministry accounts for only 25 percent of tuber purchases.

I would like especially to speak about the quality of the potatoes being dispatched. Frequently, when pursuing "bulk" in the desire to "cover" the delivery plan more quickly, procurement workers dispatch substandard tubers to customers. According to the data of the USSR Procurement Ministry Central State Inspectorate for the Quality of Agricultural Produce and Raw Materials, in August the Kozelsk Procurement Office of Kaluga Oblast Potrebsoyuz sent two cars of potatoes to Rostov Oblast. On arrival half of them were unfit for consumption. And such instances are not isolated. It is necessary to establish constant monitoring of dispatches of agricultural produce and call specific people strictly to account for omissions in this matter.

... In the mornings hoarfrost is already silvering the ground -- a portent of imminent cold weather. Nature, as it were, is telling farmers to hurry up in gathering in the harvest.